

The Farm Labor Problem

It is conceded that the farm labor difficulty is well-nigh universal according to the reports from the various states.

The responsibility for this shortage is due to natural drift to the cities, the effect of the draft and the lure of the highly paid war industries.

The question arises: "What are we going to do about it?"

Among the many plans proposed and being carried out is the farm-labor program, instituted by the Department of Agriculture which includes seven well defined methods of procedure.

- (1) A systematic survey of the farm labor situation.
- (2) Fuller co-operation among farmers of the same community.
- (3) Transfer of labor from one section to another.
- (4) Making available labor not formerly utilized including school boys with experience on the farm.
- (5) Releasing men from work that can be done by women and by diverting labor from non-essential enterprises.
- (6) Any able bodied men not doing a full and useful day's work shall be fully and regularly employed.
- (7) The largest possible production and fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery.

Send Your Books to the Boys in Camp and Trench

A great book campaign will be on March 18-25, 1918, for the purpose of mobilizing books for our fighting men. Our soldiers must receive during the inevitable leisure hours in training and in service the humanizing, helpful effects of good reading.

The Public Library must accompany the men thru the war. This war must not be a war of destruction only; but constructive as well.

Several thousand books have been supplied. The cry goes out for two million more.

True American people want to serve their fighting men. Do you?

IN OUR OWN STATE

It developed at the meeting of stockholders in the German Savings Fund Company Building Association Tuesday night that some banks would probably be sued to recover money paid George L. Martin, the Missing secretary, on forged indorsements.

The House of Representatives of the Kentucky General Assembly passed a measure prohibiting the teaching of the German language in the schools supported or maintained by the State. The vote was preceded by a spirited debate.

Maj. David C. Peyton, superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, in denying rumors that Gov. Goodrich has requested his resignation, declared that he may accept a Majority in the medical department of the army.

Investigation of a report that George L. Martin, absconding secretary of the German Building Fund Company Association, was in Tell City, developed that if he had been in the Indiana city, he was gone when the detectives of the association got there.

The Intelligence Staff of Camp Zachary Taylor which includes detectives from both military and civilians intends to extend its scope of work to every minor detail at the cantonment. This branch of the service has wide authority under which it conducts its investigations.

At a "welcome home" luncheon tendered to Gen. Hale by the Louisville Board of Trade, Gen. Hale told some of his experiences abroad. While praising the Allied troops, he declared the boys at Camp Zachary Taylor are rapidly getting in trim for the trenches.

In the trial by court-martial at Camp Zachary Taylor of Maj. Milton Board, the Government rested its case Tuesday and Maj. Board will probably take the stand later in his own defense as the result of the investigation of the death of Private Otha Murray.

Lieut. Col. John H. Allen, Camp Zachary Taylor surgeon, Monday, in testifying before the court-martial trying Maj. Milton Board for alleged negligence in connection with the death of Otha Murray, Cumberland County, Kentucky, soldier, shouldered all responsibility for the discharge of Murray.

All books dealing with the manufacture or use of high explosives have been removed from the open shelf and reference rooms of the Louisville Free Public Library. This action was taken following an order from the War Department. It is pointed out that such books might prove a menace in the hands of enemy aliens.

A representative of the State fire marshal's department was in Winchester to institute an investigation into the cause of the falling of a brick wall, crashing into a theater and killing eleven persons and injuring many others. At a mass meeting held Sunday \$3,500 was subscribed to defray burial expenses. The churches held memorial services for the dead.

The climax in the fight for the location of a reorganized State Board of Health is expected to be reached to-day when delegations from Frankfort, Lexington, and Bowling Green will appear before the House committee and present the claims of their respective cities. The committee has visited both Lexington and Bowling Green and will make its report to the House.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

The campaign for the Third Liberty Loan will be opened on the 6th of April, the anniversary of the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany.

The amount, terms, and conditions of the loan are dependent upon further legislation and will be announced as soon as Congress has granted the necessary powers.

Secretary McAdoo chose the 6th of April as the day to open the campaign as the most fitting date to call for a patriotic response to the summons to duty to every American, to ask from the people at home the same fervent patriotism that actuates our gallant sons on the battlefields of France and on the waters of the Atlantic.

PORTION OF STATE SWEEP BY TORNADO

SECTIONS OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO VISITED, DOING UNTOLD DAMAGE TO FARMERS.

The Storm Apparently Started Over Middlepoint, Near Van Wert Ohio, and Swung Around to the Northeast, Striking Many Towns.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lima, O.—When daybreak came it fell across a mass of wreckage that stretched across the greater part of Northwestern Ohio, caused by the tornado. As near as could be estimated, more than six lives have been lost in the storm, which started apparently over Middlepoint, near Van Wert, Ohio, and swung around to the northeast, striking Continental, Findlay and swinging back through Leipsic and Ottawa.

Most of the injured in Van Wert county were taken to the Van Wert county hospital, where several operations were performed by the light of small electric pocket lights, the city light plant having been put out of commission.

The damage can be estimated only vaguely, but it is believed to be close to \$1,500,000. This was brought to a higher figure by the reports from hundreds of farmers who had live stock killed and crops ruined. Elegant farm homes fell in the path of the storm, sharing the same fate as barns and corn cribs. The velocity of the wind was so great that it carried the wreckage of miles. More than 150 families in Van Wert county were made homeless, and sought refuge at some other farm home, where the end of the storm funnel did not strike. Not until morning, when a few straggling wires were restored, did the news of the extent of the storm begin to pour into Lima.

Lima, fortunately, escaped with only the slightest end of the tornado, although the wind blew down several high stacks and chimneys, crashed in windows and unroofed several buildings. On the Joe Glass farm, two miles northeast of Miller City, five members of the family were eating supper. Glass, his wife, his sons, Oliver, 22; Albert, 19, and a daughter, Florence, 13, were somersaulted and flurled 200 feet through an orchard. The house was destroyed by fire.

RESULT OF SHORTENED HOURS

Is a Reduced Production in Most Cotton Mills.

Boston, Mass.—The National Industrial Conference Board issues the first of a series of reports on an investigation of the experience of manufacturers in several major industries with different hours of work. The purpose of this investigation was to determine what effect, if any, changes in weekly hours of work had exerted on production or on the health of workers. The present report, which deals with the cotton manufacturing industry, shows that, with very few exceptions, reductions in hours of work in Northern cotton mills from 58 to 56 per week to 55 or 54 have been accompanied by reduction in output, usually about proportional to the shortening of hours. Of 70 Northern companies reporting the results of reduction in hours (usually from 56 to 54) only six stated the production was maintained.

Wall Crushes Two and Injures Five.

Philadelphia.—Two boys were killed and five others injured, two probably fatally, when they were caught under a falling wall as fire swept a warehouse in Market street here. The boys were playing in the ruins of an old building in Ludlow street some distance from the fire. The one wall of the gigantic building which stood long after the main structure was destroyed, was blown over by the 50-mile gale and crashed down on the boys.

Red Cross Drive Postponed Until May.

Washington.—In announcing formally the postponement until the week of May 20 of its campaign for a second \$100,000,000 war relief fund, the American Red Cross War Council explained that the purpose was to avoid the possibility of interfering with the third liberty loan. Originally it had been intended to start the campaign May 6.

Germany Lands Troops in Finland.

Stockholm.—The expected landing of German troops in Finland is reported to have been effected in the neighborhood of Abo, a Finnish port opposite the Aland Islands, and 100 miles west of Helsingfors. The invading detachment is said to be composed of 2,000 infantry and a force of artillery. No official confirmation of the report has been received. A dispatch from Stockholm dated March 8, said that about 2,000 German troops and 300 horses had been landed on the Aland Islands from two German battle ships.

BERNARD N. BARUCH



Characteristic portrait of Bernard N. Baruch, who has been appointed chairman of the war industries board to succeed Daniel Willard, resigned. As described by the president, Mr. Baruch will act "as the general eye of all supply departments in the field of industry."

RISE AGAINST "REDS"

Russ Social Revolutionists Form a National Guard.

Great Army of Cossacks Being Organized in Don Districts, Says Moscow Professor.

London, March 11.—The social revolutionists have decided to organize a National Guard to overthrow the bolshevik regime in Russia, according to Doctor Eleff of Moscow university, who is quoted in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company as saying that the decision was reached at a recent conference in Moscow.

A great army is now being organized in the Don district supported by Cossacks, the dispatch adds, and it is also planned to introduce a republic in Russia with a coalition government, which would not accept the German bolshevik peace. Professor Eleff asserted that the news of the new movement had been suppressed by the Petrograd bolshevik news agency.

Petrograd, March 11.—Replying to the Russian inquiry as to the reason for continuance of hostilities by the Germans after the conclusion of peace, General Hoffmann, the German commander, in a telegram to Ensign Krylenko, the Russian commander, says that such military operations as have taken place since the armistice was declared have been due to sporadic movements of disorganized Russian detachments. The general declares that all regions occupied since the conclusion of peace will be evacuated immediately.

London, March 11.—Two Russian transports were attacked and sunk by German destroyers after a fight south of the Aland Islands Thursday, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Tokyo, March 11.—Japanese merchants are asking for the protection of cargoes at Vladivostok and other Siberian cities, where the controlling bolsheviks indulge in looting the bonded warehouses. The fact that the bolsheviks have captured the banks of Siberia is affecting seriously Japanese merchants having large accounts in them. The merchants, therefore, are asking the government either to dispatch marines or bring back the cargoes.

TO SEIZE BRITISH DESERTERS

United States and English Agents Reach an Agreement on "Undesirables."

New York, March 11.—An agreement between British and Canadian agents and the federal authorities to apprehend deserters from the British and Canadian military forces and to punish "undesirables" who impose on American hospitality, was announced here.

U. S. FLYER FALLS TO DEATH

Lieut. Leslie G. Chandler Meets Fatal Airplane Accident at San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex., March 11.—Lieut. Leslie G. Chandler of Hinsdale, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, was killed in an airplane accident at Kelly field at six o'clock in the evening. Cadet Henry K. Huber, in the plane with him, escaped with only slight injuries.

WORLD NEWS

President Wilson has sent a message of sympathy and confidence to the Congress of Russians that is beginning its meetings at Moscow to decide on its attitude toward the treaty with Germany signed at Brest-Litovsk. This group of Russians is not the same as the Bolsheviks and there is some hope that the basis for a stronger national party may be found.

The United States has not given assent as yet to the Japanese plan for the invasion of Siberia and it is believed that a strong effort is being made to bring from Japan a pledge that she will withdraw from Siberia after the war is over. Public opinion in England is not all favorable to the Japanese move although the government is inclined that way.

Secretary Baker of the War Department has arrived safely in France and has established relations with the army officers there. His visit is said to be entirely military in purpose and not diplomatic. He will be able to gain a better idea of the needs from a closer range. It is now known that American troops man eight miles of trenches in one sector and there are still two other places on the line where they are stationed.

Germany has made a daring move by taking possession of the Aland Islands, which are largely inhabited by the Swedes and which they have been trying to take over from Russia. This is clearly a move to secure control of the Baltic Sea, and perhaps to make of this position another Helgoland. Germany charges the Scandinavian countries with leaning too far toward the Allies and thus says she is not under obligation to consider their interests.

The death of John Redmond, the representative of Ireland in the English Parliament, removes a man of much influence and experience at a time when his services are much needed. He has been a defender of the union of Ireland with England and has worked hard to secure in Parliament many of the reforms which his country has received from time to time. He was buried at Wexford in Ireland and his funeral was a large one attended by distinguished men.

There has been a change in the cabinet of Spain, during the week, which is favorable to the Allies. Juan de la Cierva is minister of war and his appointment is regarded as protest against the recent violations of Spanish neutrality on the part of Germany in sinking several Spanish ships. The United States is steadily winning greater favor among the neutrals and it begins to appear that neutral states must take sides soon.

The Senate of the United States has just passed a bill making it possible to sell such property of Germans and Austrians as is located in this country. This does not affect the holdings of our enemy who are residing in this country, but only those across the water. Many millions in value will thus change hands. This property consists of docks of steamship companies and other things of that kind. It is a blow leveled at the business classes of Germany.

Americans are already beginning the restoration of the French orchards in northern France. California is to furnish a large number of prune trees for this purpose. It is fitting that this should be done since France first supplied our own country with this variety of fruit. A great many foresters have been called for, likewise, to restore the forests, which have been largely used up in the war which has required large amounts of wood of all kinds for construction.

Italy Honors Americans.

Rome.—The Italian medal for valor has been awarded to Major Guy Lowell, of New York; Captain Henry Blakiston Wilkins, of Baltimore, and Captain Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md. All the recipients are members of the American Red Cross, and were awarded the medals for distinguished work on the Italian front.

The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities now has 55 women deputy sheriffs working in vicinities of camps in all parts of the country.

WHERE THE ALLIED LOANS GO

More people than you believe are under the impression that the money which Uncle Sam is lending to the Allies leaves America for expenditure in Europe and other foreign countries.

This is a mistaken idea.

Virtually all of it is expended right here at home for American produced goods, munitions, and food stuffs.

Since the declaration of war against Germany on April 6, 1917, Congress has authorized the lending of \$7,000,000,000 to the Allies, to be paid over before July 1, 1918. Up to November 1 the Allies had received advances aggregating \$3,691,400,000. They had expended in America for supplies \$2,758,900,000, and had remaining to their credit in the United States treasury a balance of \$932,500,000.

From April to November the Allies had been borrowing from Uncle Sam at the rate of approximately \$500,000,000 a month.

And they had been spending it

with us almost as rapidly as they got it!

So the money you put into Liberty Bonds in the two preceding campaigns has been trickling back thru the channels of commerce in an uninterrupted stream. What the Allies are not spending is being scattered by Uncle Sam, who is confronted with the task of supplying and caring for a developing army of nearly 2,000,000 men.

And so it will continue as long as the war lasts. The men afield must be supplied with munitions, clothing and food. Every line of American endeavor will profit. The larger the bond sales, the greater the growth of the Allied armies and their requirements; the more tremendous the expenditure.

Every dollar you put into Liberty Bonds is an added stimulus to American industry and American prosperity.

Besides making more and more certain the defeat of the Kaiser's ambition to rule the world with his mailed fist.

All persons or firms engaged in importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing fertilizers or fertilizer ingredients must secure license on or before March 20. Application must be made to the Law Department, License Division, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

you see a friendly "hand shake" up in the left hand corner of this page you will know that your subscription has expired and it is time to send in another dollar just for "friendship sake" which will last a whole year.

We have some very interesting ads this week; some you never saw before. Read them; and if you have anything to advertise let us know, and we will tell you just how much it will cost. We are here to serve; all you have to do is to pay the small pittance that we charge in order to live. We are not aiming to become wealthy, but would be glad to see our friends succeed as well. Our advertising plan is a co-operative one for the simple reason all parties concerned are helped.

You must remember that The Citizen family is nearly double in number of a year ago. The common saying among our subscribers is that they get all the necessary and clean news from our columns. This is the chief reason why we grow. We are like a child in this respect—"we can't help it." Let us admonish our correspondents to keep up your end of sending in the news. You have done nicely this week, but don't rest too long between times as the other members of the family get mighty hungry for news when you fail.

No better time to subscribe for The Citizen than just now. Tell your friends this bit of news.

It is hard to get away from The Citizen family when you once get acquainted with the rest of us. If

University Column

HORACE CALDWELL WRITES FROM TAYLOR SPRINGS, NEW MEXICO

I will try and tell you something of the schools. The school lands, given by the Government, furnish a large fund that helps along educational work.

The Westerner as a booster has no equal. No matter what he is engaged in, it is the most important thing in the world. So the leaders of education here are not dead ones by any means.

We have several State institutions. Among them are three normals, a university, and an agricultural college. Our standards are of the highest. The first grade certificate from this State is recognized in nearly all States of the Union.

The rural teacher's salary ranges from \$60 to \$90 per month. Nearly all rural school houses are as up-to-date as science and money can make them. The seats and desks, teacher's desk and chair, and apparatus are very much like that which is found in the rooms at Berea College.

The State furnishes most of the funds to buy these things and the State officials are anxious to have them bought.

We have the Mexican problem to deal with. But it is not so bad as some may think on account of the nature of the Mexican. Usually he is a lazy, quiet, docile sort of fellow. He does not give the teacher a great deal of trouble, except in getting him to learn English. But a great many of them are apt students and are anxious for an education in English.

We celebrate Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays and sing "My Old Kentucky Home" very much as you do in Kentucky.

The other day we were preparing a program for Washington's birthday but we found that we did not have material enough and did not have time to order any, so I tried my hand on writing jingles for a number of my little folks who enjoyed them so much that I am sending a sample that the little folks who read The Citizen may read it and maybe they will enjoy it as much as my little folks did.

I cannot go to France,
I cannot carry a gun;
But just give me a chance
And I'll tell you of Washington.

Once he was small as I,
But when a man he grew up
He made the English fly
Just like we'll do the sauerkraut.
King George tried to catch him.
Washington was the wiser.
He put George up a limb
Just like we will do the Kaiser.

Voice of Envy.

"Did I understand you to say that Mr. Grabcohn has more money than he knows what to do with?" "No. That is merely the point of view held by some of Mr. Grabcohn's neighbors who think they could enjoy life a great deal more than he does, if they only had his money."—New Haven Journal.

Minister a Linguist.

Four languages were used last year in the preaching of Rev. Paul Burgess, Presbyterian missionary in the Quetzaltenango field of Guatemala, according to the Guatemala News. He spoke in Spanish, English, German and Cakchiquel.

PRESTON GIBSON



Preston Gibson, prominent American author and society man, who has been serving with the Norton-Harjes unit since the early days of the war, has been decorated by the French government with the Cross of War, with two star citations for gallant conduct on the field. Gibson is now chief of a section of the United States army ambulance corps.

College Column

J. HARL TATE GIVES ACCOUNT OF "Y" WORK

Army Y. M. C. A., Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., March 4, 1918.

Dear Friends of Berea—

I have often thought of writing a letter and telling you of the work of the Army Y. M. C. A. in Camp Sevier, among the North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee boys—this I felt would give you a little more of an idea of the good which results from the splendid work the Berea people did in helping raise the \$50,000,000.

Seven months ago when Camp Sevier was nothing more than a pathless forest, with less than 3,000 soldiers camping around the edge, not even a permanent building, but little lumber piles scattered here and there, I arrived to help in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The soldiers who were here were not doing any drill work, but they and more than 4,000 laborers were spending much energy in laying waste the forest and changing a couple of old cotton fields into a drill ground. The common saying of the hour was, "It takes a man with a strong back and a weak mind to be a good soldier in Camp Sevier," and many of them told me there was more truth in that saying than poetry—especially after they had grubbed stumps for ten hours.

For the first few weeks we had to plod around among the pines to find a suitable location for the "Y tents." I was placed in the first tent erected here with three other men, one from Georgia, one from Alabama, and one from Texas. I also went into the first building erected and have been here ever since—so I have seen the changes.

Seven months have passed, and the changes that have been wrought are almost beyond belief. There are no forests today and no "Y" tents. But where the forest stood with the 3,000 troops camped around the edges, there is today a bustling city of more than 30,000 soldiers (mind you, not stump grubbers). Where the "Y" tents were located there are now large, ventilated, well furnished buildings, eight in all, besides headquarters. From the dozen secretaries then, now there are more than fifty representing all the leading denominations, who are working shoulder to shoulder with Mr. E. D. Langley, our Camp-General Secretary, to bring these men to the idea of the triangle life—spirit, mind and body.

Now a typical week's program and some statistics will give a pretty good idea of the work at present.

Monday night—An educational lecture is given on history, clean living, sexology, war knowledge, etc.

Tuesday night—Entertainments given by best talent we can secure and by local talent in city and soldiers.

Wednesday night—Moving pictures or stereopticon lectures.

Thursday night—Mid-week religious services and Company Bible classes.

Friday night—Stunt night by the physical director—boxing, wrestling, comic acts and singing, etc.

Saturday night—Moving pictures of a high type and of an educational nature.

Sunday—regular regimental services at 9 a. m. Sunday school at 10:00, and the regular preaching services at 7:30 p. m. All these meetings are well attended, and the hut is filled to its capacity and often over crowded. The physical and educational work is carried on during the day on a large scale—three hundred men are in the building at once, learning to read and write, English, French, and other classes are going on all the time during the day and night. Five hundred men are handled at once by the physical director mass athletics. Games of all kinds and all kinds of calisthenics are given the men.

Here are some items of interest for the month of January, 1918, which is a fair month's work for the entire camp. Estimated attendance in the buildings, 126,848. There were 105 religious meetings held, 27,114 men in attendance. There have been 144 Bible classes organized with 2,154 men enrolled, and we are proud of the fact that Camp Sevier leads all the other eight National Guard Camps in the number of Bible classes. The amount of money orders sent was \$17,213. Over 1,800 copies of Scripture have been given away. During this period 548 have signed the "War Roll" cards, and of this number 327 were decisions to accept Jesus Christ as Savior and begin the Christian life. The remaining 221 were cases of re-dedications of the life on the part of those who were already members of the church. The work along this line is being pushed very

Academy Column

BASKET BALL SEASON CLOSURES WITH THE ACADEMY WINNER

The second and final game of the championship series was played Monday afternoon with the Academy victorious, as usual. This game was much rougher than the one preceding it and altho that made it much more exciting it destroyed the clean sportsmanship of the game. It was fully five minutes after the first whistle before a goal was shot, but after that they came fast. At the end of the first half the score stood thirteen to nine in Academy's favor. During the second half most of the play was near the Academy basket, but that did not prevent the College from twice tying score. New men were put in by both sides during this half for the rough playing soon told on the players. Towards the end of the game, Academy suddenly jumped into the lead and maintained it throughout the balance of the time. The final score was twenty-one to fifteen. Hayes and Scott starred for College and Kennedy and Lewis for the Academy.

THE LEGALITY OF CHRIST'S DEATH

At the time of Christ's death, the Jews were under the supervision of the Roman law, and although they had a law of their own, it could not conflict with the Roman law in any way. The Jews did not have the right to inflict the death penalty in any case, so we find that Caiaphas, the high priest, could try a prisoner for the crime of blasphemy against God, but he could not sentence to death. Pilate in Jerusalem had the supreme authority to condemn to death, and the Jewish authorities, as to the offense for which Jesus was sentenced, had the power only to make an accusation before the governor and then deliver Christ for trial.

Now we see that under the Jewish law, one guilty of blasphemy was liable to the sentence of death, but under the Roman law it was strictly forbidden to the Jewish authorities, and reserved by the Roman power. The Jewish authorities declared Jesus "guilty of death," but it is clear that the Sanhedrin was usurping the powers of the Roman government. We find that Jesus was arrested in the night and before the Feast of the Passover. Caiaphas also tried to convict Jesus on his own confession, and not by witness, and without the evidence required by law, gave a judgment. This within itself was entirely contrary to the Jewish laws, as it was forbidden in the Sanhedrin to try a criminal in the night, to try criminal cases on the day before the Sabbath or a feast, or to convict by self-confession.

According to the Gospel of Saint John, the eighteenth and nineteenth chapters, Pilate said, "Take ye Him and crucify Him, for I find no fault in Him." The Jews answered him, "We have a law, and by our law He ought to die." Then Pilate said, "Take ye Him and judge Him according to your law." The Jews answered, "It is not lawful for us to put any man to death." By the confessions of the Jews themselves, Jesus was not legally convicted. When Pilate said to the Jews, "I find no fault in Him at all," this was a final judgment of a Roman judge, and being an acquittal, could not according to the Roman law, be reversed. Thus in the trial before Pilate Jesus was acquitted, then after such an acquittal, He was sentenced to death without a conviction—entirely contrary to the Roman laws.

My position here is termed the business secretary or the office man. In one day I have sold \$500 worth of stamps, \$1,000 in money orders, and mailed 4,300 letters, and answered 1,001 questions. Besides this I have talked to 13 men about the Christian life and clean living and succeeded in having 11 of these sign the Testament League.

It was the surprise of my life last week to have Dr. Milford H. Lyon walk into our "Y." You will remember him as our evangelist at Berea in 1908 and 1910. It was the night he preached on 2 Timothy, 2:15 that I took on the Christian armor. Doctor Lyon has just returned from a six weeks' evangelistic campaign among the American soldiers in France. He has spoken in all eight of our buildings this week. His description of his trip to France is fascinating and his presentation of the Gospel message grips the mind and persuades the heart. The one night he spoke in our hut 18 men were converted and 24 others signed the "War Roll." Other of the buildings had even greater results than this.

We are looking forward to the month of March with eagerness—our program is an excellent one and we are expecting great results.

I was sorry but indeed glad to see in The Citizen that Mr. Taylor was going to France to do Y. M. C. A. work. I hope to meet him there this summer.

So in closing I will say, "Come on in boys, the water is fine."

With best wishes,

J. Harl Tate.

Normal Column

"Watch as well as spray," is still the slogan of perfect safety, although health conditions seem to be restored at Berea most wonderfully.

Miss Jessie Moore and her home economics class gave a most delightful banquet in honor of the boys who won the debate with the Academy society. It was conclusive proof not only of their proficiency in the culinary art but of their goodness of heart and their loyalty to our defenders.

OH, HOOVER!

We believe much. We attempt much. We learn much. The wife of one of our prominent faculty members in her loyalty to the doctrine of conservation acted upon the information she received that garbage should be used for fertilizer in the garden, and not thrown away or destroyed. Looks reasonable, doesn't it? Bones, especially, contain lots of fertilizing material. Everybody knows that. This prominent faculty member's wife made a beautiful little bed and planted it in lettuce and radishes and onions. And underneath it all was a nice layer of garbage with bones—spare ribs, T-bones—really juicy still, and full of food material that would surely make a garden grow. That night (it was just last week) a dog, a hound, a cur, some brute, smelled those juicy bones. . . . Oh, yes,

according to your law." The Jews answered, "It is not lawful for us to put any man to death." By the confessions of the Jews themselves, Jesus was not legally convicted. When Pilate said to the Jews, "I find no fault in Him at all," this was a final judgment of a Roman judge, and being an acquittal, could not according to the Roman law, be reversed. Thus in the trial before Pilate Jesus was acquitted, then after such an acquittal, He was sentenced to death without a conviction—entirely contrary to the Roman laws.

MRS. E. T. STOTESBURY



Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury heads the new Red Cross war council committee which has been organized to collect and forward sweaters, socks and other knit wear to sailors. The committee has the endorsement of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Vocational Column

A PRUNING PICNIC

Dean Clark took fourteen of his fruit culture students out to his orchard last Monday, March 11, to do some pruning.

We started immediately after breakfast. Everybody was merry, and seemed to enjoy this five mile wagon ride as much as if it had been some touring trip.

When we got to the orchard Dean Clark divided us into groups, some pruned grapevines, some tied vines, and others pruned apple trees.

The girls worked hard helping us boys tie up vines. Just before noon, Dean Clark sent the girls to the spring to spread our dinner. Everything was already cooked except some eggs which the girls boiled. They showed the boys that they could boil eggs.

We had a good dinner. We pruned till three-thirty in the afternoon. We had pruned both of Dean Clark's vineyards, and I think we did some good work as amateurs.

We got back to Berea about five o'clock. We were all tired, but we think every one enjoyed the trip and work as much as if it had been a picnic without any work.

THE DEMAND FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION TODAY

Edward Bailey

We have entered upon an era of universal education, which means the education of all sorts of people for all sorts of purposes. From now on, therefore education must serve not only the exceptional five per cent, but the ninety-five per cent of common men as well. It must not only fit for the so-called learned professions but it must also train for common things, else it is not universal—a new fact that involves, I imagine, a radical revision of our philosophy of education, with broadening of ideals as to the purposes, the materials, and the methods of instruction.

With the rise of industrial education new meaning has been given to industry and new dignity to that kind of labor which is a necessary part of a logical plan, looking to the accomplishments of definite ends, all of which adds to the importance of this form of education and still further enlarges the demand, until our whole scheme of education is on the point of revision.

The most important fact today is that men of all classes have come to look upon education as a thing that will better their condition; and they mean by that, first of all, something that will make their labor more profitable and more effective; and second, they mean something that will enable them to live fuller lives. They have no very clear idea of the methods of bringing this all about, nor have they any means of impressing their views upon us at educational conventions; but to better their condition through education is the abiding faith and purpose of all men everywhere, and they will persist until it is realized.

The training of the young for the duties of life is no longer left to the charity of the church, nor to private endowments, as in the case of Berea and other institutions depending upon public benevolence. We do not ask a man to pay the expense

the prominent faculty member and his wife will have lettuce some time for she is going to make another bed.

of his own education; and we no longer require the parent to pay for his child's schooling. We have come to recognize that in the last analysis the child belongs to the community, and public welfare requires that he be educated. We propose to maintain all sorts of education for all sorts of people and to keep them in school as long as we can—in Berea we have already gone in this worship of the idol of our day and time.

While education is no relief from labor, whether in times of war or peace, it ought, however, to lessen the totality of drudgery by the further use of mechanical energy and the more economic and intelligent direction of human effort. Education will never fully adjust itself until this shall have been accomplished, and the human machine be liberated from the last form of slavery—the drudgery that is born of ignorance.

I am thankful that many of our high schools are already putting in Vocational Courses. I hope their number may ever increase. It is far better to hold this girl in high school and teach her also the things she will some day need much more than stenography and typewriting. Yes, it is better to take stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, etc., into the high schools than it is to drive them out of them into night schools. It is dangerous to attempt to educate a live boy or girl with no reference to the vocational.

It is not within my own lifetime that agriculture has fought for and won a place as a dignified calling and shown that for the common good the lands ought to be in the hands of enlightened people. In the same way many other callings will be elevated by the advantages of education, if only favorable opportunity is afforded; and we will agree that in the gauge of our civilization with, in the end, be fixed by the status acquired by our leading necessary occupations. So I lay down the proposition that whether the education be industrial or otherwise vocational, it is but a part, though an essential part of the education of a man.

In abolishing human slavery, America only followed the last in train of all civilized nations. But in battling against the greatest drawbacks to the rise of industrial education, acquaintance, friendship and peace, we are doing a service to the cause of universal progress—the worth of which the passage of time may never dim.

Fine Chance for Axel.

Being firm friends, Marie's two lovers decided that one must end his courtship to help the other. When Axel suggested "head or tails" no coin was at hand. He agreed to the use of Sandy's pocket knife, but was ill prepared for his friend's words as the knife shot upward: "If the knife stays up you win!"

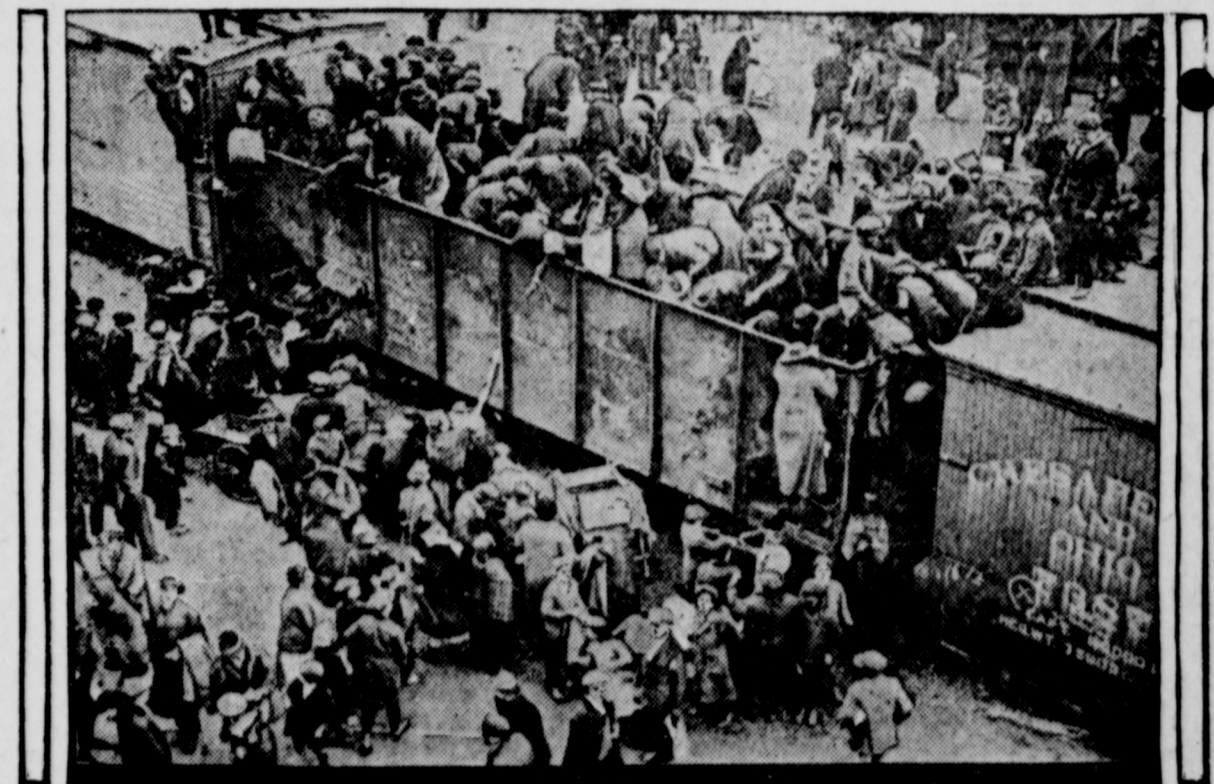
One-Ton Walrus.

The average-sized Alaska walrus is as big as an ox and often weighs more than a ton. A walrus was killed by some whalers near Point Barrow whose head weighed 80 pounds and skin, including flippers, 500 pounds. The animal had a girth of 14 feet, the skin was from half an inch to three inches in thickness, and the blubber weighed 500 pounds.

Wisdom of Our Ancestors.

Tell me whether it is right or wrong; If right I will do it; If wrong I will not. But never let me hear the word expedient.—Queen Victoria.

RAID ON CAR OF COAL MADE BY HUNDREDS DRIVEN TO DESPERATION



The seriousness of the coal shortage which brought about Doctor Garfield's drastic order is illustrated by this photograph. Hundreds are shown raiding a coal car in a yard at Philadelphia. They came with all sorts of wagons, carts, bags, perambulators, and anything and everything that could be used to carry the precious coal and loaded them up with a supply of the sorely needed fuel. No guard could have stopped the rush of people, who knew that they must get coal or freeze.

"HUNS" IMPOSED ABSURD FINES

State Department Archives at
Washington Record the
Story of Sissonne.

COMMUNE UNABLE TO PAY

Von Buelow, on That Account, Threat-
ened to Destroy Home of Prince
of Monaco, Who Appealed to
President Wilson.

The universally condemned Ger-
man system of extorting money from
captured communities is shown by
the following documents published
by the committee on public informa-
tion:

A striking illustration of the fierce
brutality of German methods is con-
tained in the archives of the state de-
partment, because the prince of Mon-
aco appealed to President Wilson
against the injustice of a fine imposed
upon a small and impoverished vil-
lage. The following documents from
the state department archives tell the
story. They need no comments.

"Paris, Oct. 27, 1914.
"Secretary of State, Washington.

"Prince of Monaco called this morn-
ing and asked that the following case
be submitted to the president:

"Prince states that General von
Buelow for weeks has been inhabiting
prince's ancestral chateau near
Reims, historical monument, contain-
ing works of art and family heir-
looms; that Von Buelow has imposed
fine of 500,000 francs on village of
Sissonne some miles distant from chateau, because of broken glass found on
road near village. Sissonne being un-
able alone to pay has raised with a
number of other neighboring villages
125,000 francs, but Von Buelow has
sent two messengers from Sissonne to
prince that unless latter pays fine for
Sissonne the chateau and adjoining vil-
lage, as well as Sissonne, will be de-
stroyed on November 1st. Prince
has answered refusing to pay sum now
but willing to give his word to Ger-
man emperor that amount would be
paid after removal of danger of fresh
war incidents. Prince now fearful
lest returning messengers, as well as
male employees on his estate, be shot
because of refusal to pay.

"I have arranged meeting this after-
noon between Spanish ambassador and
prince, to whom I have suggested that
matter be presented to German gov-
ernment through Spanish ambassador
at Berlin inasmuch as prince's threat-
ened property is in France.

"HERRICK."

Von Buelow's Threat.
"To the Mayor of the Commune of
Sissonne.

"It has been conclusively proven
that the road between Sissonne and the
railway station of Montaigne was, on
September 18th, strewn with broken
glass along a distance of one kilome-
ter and at intervals of 50 meters, for
the purpose, no doubt, of impeding
automobile traffic.

"I hold the commune of Sissonne
responsible for this act of hostility
on the part of its inhabitants, and I
punish the said community by levying
upon it a contribution of 500,000
francs (five hundred thousand
francs).

"This sum must be entirely paid
into the treasury of the Etape by Oc-
tober 15th.

"The inspection of the Etape now
at Montcornet has been directed to
enforce execution of this order.
"The General Commander in Chief of
the Army.

"VON BUELOW."
Protest of Prince of Monaco.
Monaco, Oct. 22nd, 1914.

"Sire:
"I forward to your majesty several
documents relating to a very grave
and urgent matter.

"The General von Buelow has caused
to be occupied since one month and
half my residence of Marchais, situ-
ated at five kilometers from the vil-
lage of Sissonne. The general has levied
upon the 1,500 inhabitants of this
poor ruined village a war contribution
of 500,000 francs, of which they are
unable to pay more than one-quar-
ter. Moreover, he has sent to me two
messengers bearing a document in
which he threatens to destroy my
property and the village of Marchais,
over and above that of Sissonne, in
the event of my not disbursing myself the
sum in question before the end of the
month of October.

"That is how a Prussian general
treats a reigning prince who for 45
years has been a friend to Germany,
and who in all the countries of the
world is surrounded with respect and
gratitude for his work.

"In reply to the summons of the
General von Buelow I have given my
word of honor to complete the above
contribution in order to avert a hor-
rible action accomplished in cold
blood, but adding that as a sovereign
prince I submit this matter to the
judgment of the emperor by declar-
ing that the said sum shall be paid
when the Chateau de Marchais will
be free from the danger of intentional
destruction.

"I am, with great respect, your ma-
jesty's devoted servant and cousin,
"ALBERT, Prince of Monaco."
Letter Addressed to Von Buelow.
Monaco, Oct. 22, 1914.

"To avert from the commune of

Sissonne and that of Marchais the rig-
orous treatment with which you have
threatened them, I give my word of
honor to remit to his majesty the
Emperor William, should the war
come to an end without intentional
damage being caused to my residence
or to these two communes, the neces-
sary sum to complete the amount of
500,000 francs imposed by you upon
Sissonne.

"As a sovereign prince, I wish to
deal in this matter with the sovereign
who, during 15 years, called me his
friend and has decorated me with the
Order of the Knight of the Black
Eagle.

"My conscience and my dignity
place me above fear, as also my per-
sonal will shall elevate me above re-
gret; but should you destroy the
Chateau de Marchais, which is one of
the centers of universal science and
charity, should you reserve to this
archaeological and historical gem the
treatment you have given to the Cathe-
dral of Reims—when no reprehensi-
ble action has been committed there—
the whole world will judge be-
tween you and myself.

"I tender to your excellency the ex-
pression of my high regard.
"ALBERT, Sovereign Prince of Mon-
aco."

Deportations and Forced Labor.

Until the present war the whole
civilized world has boasted of its advance
in humanity. This advance has been
marked in many fields, and in none
had greater progress been made than
in the protection to be given to the
private citizen in an invaded country.
As far back as 1863, in the "Instruc-
tions for the Government of Armies
of the United States in the Field," the
United States declared:

"23. Private citizens are no longer
murdered, enslaved, or carried off to
distant parts, and the inoffensive in-
dividual is as little disturbed in his
private relations as the commander of
the hostile troops can afford to
grant in the overruling demands of a
vigorous war."

"24. The almost universal rule in
remote times was, and continues to be
with barbarous armies, that the private
individual of the hostile country is
destined to suffer every privation of
liberty and protection, and every
disruption of family ties. Protection
was, and still is with uncivilized peo-
ple, the exception."

Reversion to Barbarism.

These declarations were made in the
midst of our Civil war—one of the
world's fiercest conflicts. A half-cen-
tury later, after more than 50 years
of progress, the German government
has gone back to the methods used
by "barbarous armies" and "uncivil-
ized people." It has deliberately
adopted the policy of deporting men
and women, boys and girls, and of
forcing them to work for their cap-
tors; it has even compelled them to
make arms and munitions for use
against their allies and their own flesh
and blood.

No other act of the German govern-
ment has aroused such horror and de-
testation throughout the civilized
world. Thousands of helpless men
and women, boys and girls, have been
enslaved. Families have been broken
up. Girls have been carried off to
work—or worse—in a strange land,
and their relatives have not known
where they have been taken, or what
their fate has been.

This system of forced labor and de-
portation embraced the whole of Bel-
gium, Poland and the occupied lands
of France.

Whitlock's Story of Horrors.

In less moving phrases, but in den-
dly corroboration, the continuation of
the report of Minister Whitlock says:

"The rage, the terror, and despair
excited by this measure all over Bel-
gium were beyond anything we had
witnessed since the day the Germans
poured into Brussels. The delegates
of the commission for relief in Bel-
gium, returning to Brussels, told the
most distressing stories of the scenes
of cruelty and sorrow attending the
seizures. And daily, hourly almost,
since that time appalling stories have
been related by Belgians coming to
the legation. It is impossible for us
to verify them, first because it is ne-
cessary for us to exercise all possible
tact in dealing with the subject at
all, and secondly because there is no
means of communication between the
Occupations-Gebiet and the Etappen-
Gebiet. Transportation everywhere
in Belgium is difficult, the vicinal
railways scarcely operating any more
because of the lack of oil, while all
the horses have been taken. The peo-
ple who are forced to go from one
village to another must do so on foot
or in vans drawn by the few misera-
ble horses that are left. The wagons
of the breweries, the one institution
that the Germans have scrupulously
respected, are hauled by oxen.

One of Foulest Deeds in History.

"The well-known tendency of sensa-
tional reports to exaggerate them-
selves, especially in time of war, and
in a situation like that existing here,
with no newspapers to serve as a daily
clearing house for all the rumors that
are as avidly believed as they are
eagerly repeated, should of course be
considered; but even if a modicum of
all that is told is true there still re-
mains enough to stamp his deeds as
one of the foulest that history records.

"I am constantly in receipt of re-
ports from all over Belgium that tend
to bear out the stories one constantly
hears of brutality and cruelty. A num-
ber of men sent back to Mons are
said to be in a dying condition, many
of them tubercular. At Malines and
at Antwerp returned men have died,
their friends asserting that they have
been victims of neglect and cruelty,
of cold, of exposure, of hunger."

TRAINS 30,000 HOME SERVICE COMMITTEEMEN

Red Cross With Institutes,
Handbook and Bulletins,
Teaches Civilian Relief
Forces How to Aid Folks
"Back Home."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fifth
and last of a series of five articles writ-
ten by Mr. Fieser on American Red Cross
Home Service work in Ohio, Indiana and
Kentucky.]

By James L. Fieser,
Director, Civilian Relief, Lake Divi-
sion, American Red Cross.

Organizing and training 30,000
Home Service committeemen to aid
families of enlisted men is the most
stupendous and pretentious task be-
ing undertaken by the American Red
Cross within our own borders.

This statement is made without
fear of contradiction.

Even were there established social
agencies in every community from
which men have been drawn for active
service, this Red Cross duty would be
hardly less difficult, because with the
war have come new problems which
must be solved, and efficiently too, if
the good name of the Red Cross is to
be held aloft and the minds of our
fighting folk set at ease about the
welfare of their loved ones "back
home."

To school willing Home Service
workers with no previous social train-
ing as well as keep professional com-
munity workers abreast with new de-
velopments, the Red Cross war coun-
cil established in the Lake division
Home Service institutes at Indianapo-
lis, Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleve-
land, each identified with a strong
university and each affiliated with
healthy social agencies.

Thirty-five counties were represent-
ed by fifty-six students at the first
series of institutes, each institute last-
ing six weeks. A second series has
just opened. In addition, chapter
courses of information are to be es-
tablished in cities of 25,000 popula-
tion and over.

There is no guess work about Red
Cross Home Service.

Workers are being trained to help citi-
zens gain all sorts of information. If a
family has not heard from a son in
the service, if the allotment and al-
lowance check is delayed or wrong in
amount, if a boy is reported missing,
if any one of hundreds of possibilities
occur, the Home Service worker must
be alert to his or her responsibilities.

To show that there are "hundreds
of possibilities" for this service, the
American Red Cross has prepared for
its committeemen a handbook contain-
ing correct answers to 250 ques-
tions which these committeemen have
already been asked.

Forty-nine answers to questions on
army and navy service, running from
the composition of the fighting forces
to explaining what must be done to
assist the family of a man who has
entered the service under an assumed
name, are given in this handbook.

Eighty-six points on the soldier's and
sailor's allowance compensation and
war risk insurance are explained. The
latter in itself is so large a task that
a Home Service worker, anticipating a
"soft snap" might be driven to cover
if there were no handbook or in-
stitute course to lessen his perplexity.
It is down in black and white how
the insurance is written and for
whom, how premiums are paid and
by whom. Six points of information
are provided to cover insurance for
crews of merchant vessels and trans-
ports.

American Red Cross Home Service
for families of enlisted men fighting
for our allies causes twenty-nine ques-
tions to be answered in the hand-
book.

All this is supplemented by eighty-
nine statements giving information on
the status of families of discharged
men, deserters, and alien enemy fami-
lies and explaining relationship of
the Red Cross to other relief societies
and the operation of the Red Cross
bureaus of camp service and com-
munication.

Despite the fact that this handbook
has just been issued, new and puzz-
ling questions are arising with such
rapidity that the bureau of civilian
relief of the Lake division, is plan-
ning an informational service to keep
its Home Service workers in 350 chap-
ters in step with the fast-moving pro-
cession.

War (regardless of the Tuscania
calamity and a few scattering casual-
ties)—war and Red Cross Home Ser-
vice are still in their infancy, but al-
ready some 3,000 families of Ohio, In-
diana and Kentucky enlisted and se-
lective service men are under the
care of Red Cross Home Service
workers.

Picture the immensity of the task
when the "American offensive" be-
gins.

Red Cross Home Service will be
ready. It is democracy's brotherhood
in action.

ANOTHER NAVAL SECRET.

Farmer Wurzel and his wife, Mar-
tha, were paying a visit to their
nephew, a gallant member of the navy.
It was their first visit to the great sea-
port, where the ship of which their
nephew formed one of the crew hap-
pened opportunistically to be in dock. They
were both vastly impressed with the
novel sights they saw round and
about the docks, and when their
nephew, with pardonable pride, led
them round to where the great auxil-
iary cruiser lay they gazed with awe
upon the gigantic vessel.

The old man took a few steps nearer
to the quay side, and perceiving an
open porthole on a level with his eyes,
peered into the interior of the hull.
"Martha! Martha!" he whispered, ex-
citedly, to the old lady, "look here,
lass, what dost think? The blamed
thing's holler!"

An Impression of Uselessness.
"Some day," said the man who con-
verses much on exploration, "we shall
discover the north pole and give a new
continent to the world."

"I hope not!" exclaimed Miss Cay-
enne.

"Why?"

"I am a member of the Society to
Prevent Useless Giving."

WILLING TO OBLIGE



"George, give me that horrid cigar-
ette at once."
"I'll buy you a package of ladies'
size if you're so crazy over them."

Generous.
The man who thinks he knows it all
is generous, you'll agree:
He wants mankind, both great and small,
To be as wise as he.

Punctual Attendance.
"Why don't you go to school?"

"I been to school every day this
month," replied the incorrigible.
"Your teacher hasn't seen you."

"Well, I mostly didn't get there till
recess started, and so's to avoid argu-
ment I left as soon as the bell rang
for school to take in again."

Counting Every Cent.
"Now that we're married we won't
have to write any more letters," said
the young man.

"Yes," replied the young woman.
"Think of what a lot we saved by
finishing our correspondence before a
letter required a three-cent stamp."

Comforting Assurance.
"Do you dislike to have a man go
to sleep when you are talking?"

"I don't mind," replied Senator Sor-
ghum. "At least it assures me that
nothing I'm saying is giving him any
particular offense."

Exactly.
Learned Theorist—What do you
think of this study of the language of
the simians?

Plain Citizen—I think it is all mon-
key business.

AN APT DESCRIPTION



"Ever see a mermaid, Pete?"
"Yesss."
"What did she look like?"
"Oh! I d'no—rather like a lady cut
decolléty, with a hobble skirt around
her propeller."

As a Rule.
A "little friendly advice"
is very seldom nice.
It is a phrase that men employ
When saying something to annoy.

Not So Bad.
"John went to get a marriage li-
cense and got a dog license by mis-
take."

"Not so much of a mistake when
you come to think of a married man's
life."

Another Burbank.
Florist—This rubber plant is cheap
at the price.

Lady—Why so?
Florist—If your husband is smart he
can grow his own automobile tires.—
Boston Transcript.

TRAP NEST SIMPLE

They Are of Much Value in Weed-
ing Out Poor Layers.

MUCH LABOR IS NECESSARY

Particularly Important in Increasing
Egg Yield of Flock by Facilitating
Selection of Best Breeding
Specimens.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Although trap nests are not used ex-
tensively, because of the large amount
of labor required to operate them,
when their use is practicable they are
of value in weeding out poor layers
and increasing the average egg yield of
a flock by facilitating selection and
breeding.

How Trap Nests Are Used.

One nest should be provided for four
to five hens kept in flocks of fifty or
more, while more trap nests per hen
are necessary in smaller flocks. The
hens are banded with numbered bands,
and a record is kept of their egg pro-
duction. The nests should be visited

wide. Put two screw eyes in the top
of the doors and bore holes in the front
of the nests two inches below the top
(inside measurement), through which
a 3-16-inch wire is run to support the
doors.

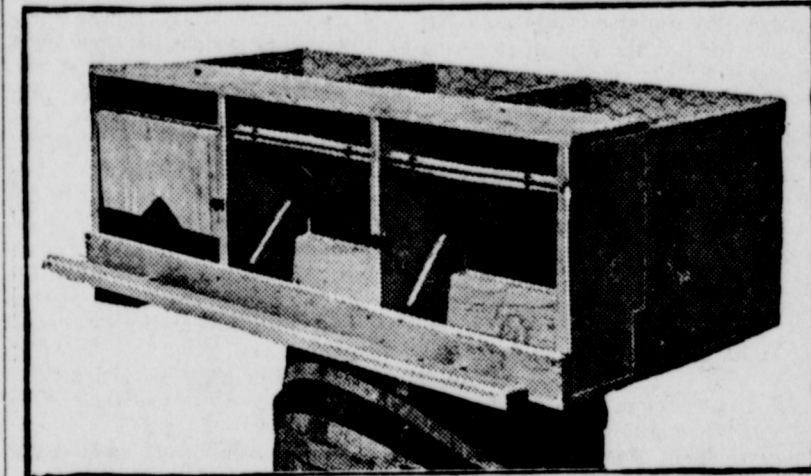
Attach a narrow strip to the front
of the nests for the hens to jump upon
when entering the nests. Place a but-
ton or block of wood on the front of
each partition to hold the door when
the nest is closed.

If the nests are to be placed directly
below the dropping board a wire top
should be used on the nest, except for
a five-inch strip of wood on the front
edge of the top to stiffen the nest.

HEALTHY FOWLS ALL WINTER

Nests Should Be Cleaned and Sprayed
Same as Dropping Boards—Dip
Birds for Lice.

If strong, healthy birds are placed
in a clean, sanitary house in autumn
there is no reason why they should
not stay healthy all winter. The nests
should be cleaned up and sprayed the
same as the dropping boards. If the
fowls are harboring body lice they
should be dipped before the weather
gets cold. Choose a fine, sunny day
for this and have the dip warm (not
hot). Do the work early in the morn-
ing and the birds will suffer no bad



TRAP NESTS USEFUL IN DETECTING "BOARDERS."

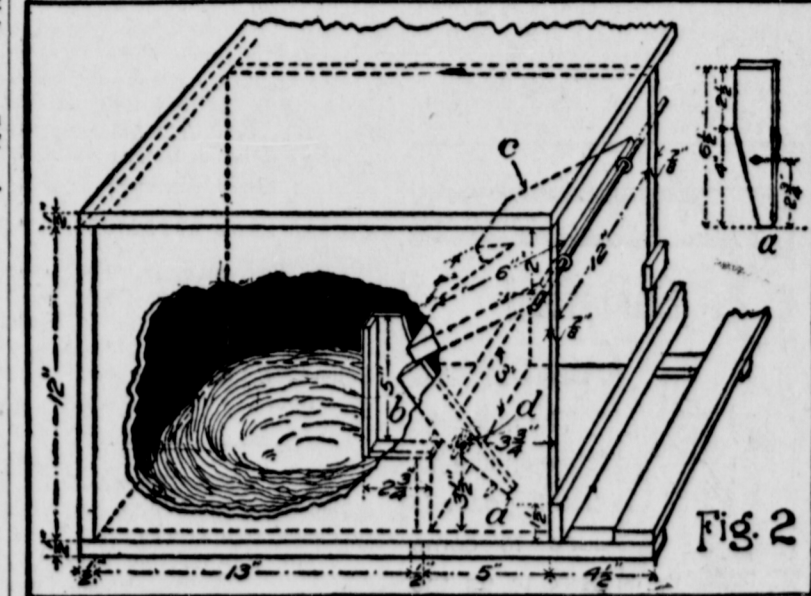
effects from their wetting. They are
not half as apt to take cold from a
dip thus applied as from running out
in a cold rain on a cloudy day. If
there are mites in the building they
must be attended to by spraying with
a good dip or a liquid whitewash.
Mites do not bother much in winter,
but they should be eradicated before
winter just to make sure that they
are gone before spring crowding du-
ties tempt one to neglect the work
too long.

Of course the provident poultryman
needs not to be told that all cracks
and leaks in the henhouse must be
closed before winter comes; windows
must be put in shape and doors made
secure.

PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE

Chicken Carcasses Should Be Burned
or Buried—Bad Practice to
Feed to the Hogs.

A mangled chicken on the road is
not an uncommon sight these days;
neither is it an uncommon sight to see
the same chicken repeatedly before it
is finally reduced to its elements.
"What is everybody's business is no-



WORKING PLANS FOR BUILDING TRAP NEST.

catch keeps the nesting material away
from the catch. The length of the
catch which supports the door and the
triangular notch in the door may be
varied slightly for very small or very
large hens.

Directions for Constructing a Three-
Compartment Trap Nest.

Cut four 3/4-inch boards for ends and
partitions, 12 inches wide by 19 inches
long, enough 3/4-inch boards 3 1/2 inches
long, laid lengthwise, to cover the top,
back and bottom, and 1 strip 3 1/2
inches long and 3 inches high to insert
in the nest to hold the nesting material
away from the door. Nail the top,
back and bottom to the ends and parti-
tions (see Fig. 2), insert the 3-inch
strips in the nests, and make the guard
(b), nailing it to the left side of the
nest. Bore a hole in the catch (a)
large enough so that the catch will
move freely when screwed into posi-
tion on the side. Place a washer on
the screw between the catch and the
side of the nest. Place a screw at the
lower edge of the catch to stop it
when set, so that the catch will just
hold the door.

Make the doors (c) of 3/4-inch ma-
terial, 12 inches by 6 inches, and cut a
triangular notch in the center 4 inches

body's business"—hence the mangled
chicken, the chicken smothered in the
traveling poultry buyer's crate, the
sick chicken which died en route to
market, are left lying by the roadside.
Possibly the chickens on range stroll
over and pick at its bones; perhaps
the family dog comes trotting home
with a dismembered leg or headless
trunk, and gnaws his fill on the front
lawn, while the family flock await a
chance to peck at the carcass.

No better plan for spreading disease
can be devised, unless it might be the
practice of the careless poultryman
who finds a dead chicken in the poul-
try yard or under the roosts, and
throws it out to the hogs.

DETERMINING AGE OF SHEEP

When Animal Is Four Years Old Can-
not Tell Age by Teeth—Be
Careful in Buying.

After a sheep is four years old, one
cannot tell by the teeth about the age.
However, one who is purchasing a
sheep should see to it that it has not
lost any teeth, or that the teeth have
not become long and shoe-peggy in ap-
pearance.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

Miss Sadie Maupin spent several days in Winchester last week, returning to Berea Sunday.

Bert Coddington has returned from a stay of a few weeks in Orlando, Fla., greatly recuperated in health and strength.

Mrs. Ed Anderson was called to Winchester at the first of the week to see her son and grandson who were ill.

Messrs. Homer Biggerstaff and Wallace Buchanan left last week for a short visit at their homes before enlisting under Uncle Sam's colors.

Early creations in beautiful spring millinery. A look at these inviting and bewitching creations will act as a strong reminder that spring is right around the corner. Fish's

Justus Jackson, who is studying at Smith's Business College at Lexington, spent Saturday and Sunday in Berea.

Miss Margaret Todd stopped off in Berea for a short time the first of the week, on her way to Roanoke, Va., where her two sisters live.

Miss Bettie Lewis, who is an assistant in one of the large banks at Hazard, was in Berea at the first of the week for a brief visit with her parents.

Miss Edna Early spent Sunday with relatives in Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cosby of Richmond and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cosby of Denver, Col., spent last Tuesday with Mr. J. I. Scrivner and family of Center street.

Women of particular taste can always find the latest and most exclusive ideas in fashionable millinery right here. Fish's

Little Lucille Duncan entertained quite a number of her little friends to a birthday party last Saturday afternoon at her grandmother's home, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, on Chestnut street.

H. A. Biggerstaff and Wallace Buchanan went to Lexington Friday morning where they enlisted in the Naval Aviation Department.

Miss Esther Pitts left Wednesday for Hazard where she is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jones of Lexington were in town Monday.

Mrs. Jennie Fish and daughter, Addie, left Tuesday for Cincinnati.

House for rent and some lots for sale.—Dr. S. R. Baker.

Mrs. Edgar Wyatt left Monday for Aberdeen, Miss., where she will join Mr. Wyatt.

See the Band Concert display ad on this page.

Wallace Adams and family left Sunday for Oklahoma where they will make their home.

Lost:—A valuable assortment of keys; probably in Rockcastle county, some three months ago.

D. N. Welch, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. S. J. Picklesimer of Valley View was here over Sunday visiting her son who is in school.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Caulkins and daughters, Esther and Bettie, of Detroit, Mich., are here at the Tavern.

Wednesday, March 20th, is the date for Band Concert. See their big display ad for particulars.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bower spent Thursday and Friday in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Nannie Brannan left Thursday for Brush Creek where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Jack Laswell.

Jim Kinnard, who was called here on account of the death of his father, left Monday for his home in Omaha, Nebraska.

Tom Adams left the first of the week for Hazard where he has a position with one of the large coal companies.

Miss Bertha King of Barbourville spent Sunday with her mother on Center street.

A letter from Mrs. Viola Click Marlatt, 805 Francis St., Defiance, O., dated March 4th, says Mr. Marlatt is planning to enlist for service in France.

Miss Mabel Bicknell, who has a position in Washington, was at home at the first of the week for a short visit with her brother, Paul, before he returned to his post at Camp Shelby.

It's your chance to hear the Band and see "Mother O' Mine" Wednesday, March 20th. See our ad on this page.

Miss E. May Jones of Hazard is spending some time in Berea with her mother, who has been ill at the Robinson Hospital for several weeks.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Gott will be glad to know that they arrived in the sunny South safely, and are located in their country home and may be addressed, Aberdeen, Miss., Route No. six.

A recent letter from Green Alford announces that he was on the way to somewhere in France. He wishes to be remembered to all his Berea friends.

J. A. Carter, one of our fellow citizens, who has been a traveling salesman for years, was called to Columbus, Ind., where he accepted a better position as traveling salesman for H. C. Whitmer Co. of that city. His many friends congratulate him and wish him success.

FEDERAL LAND APPRAISER HERE

W. T. Hart, land appraiser from the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, is spending several days in Berea this week appraising the lands of members of the Berea Farm Loan Association.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

Calico Corn, Big White, and Sixty Day Large Yellow corn. All tested. W. T. Anderson, Berea, Ky.

ad.-37. Phone 146-2.

EGGS FOR SETTING

Barred Rocks, pure, 60c a setting. 80c by mail. T. A. Edwards, Berea, Ky.

ad.-38.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

Fine seed corn for sale at \$5.00 per bushel. C. C. Chrisman, Walnut Meadow, Berea, Ky. Phone 176-3.

ad.-39.

TWO JACKS FOR SALE

Two good jacks, three and five years old, 14½ and 15 hands high. For information phone M. D. Settle, Big Hill, or write me at Big Hill.

ad.-39. J. M. Haley.

WANT A LITTLE FARM NEAR BERE A?

I have five, containing from 30 to 60 acres; some improved with nice cottage houses. Prices from \$30 to \$100 per acre. Easy terms to the right man.

J. W. HERNDON, Berea, Ky.

ad.-37.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS

Dr. Williams is now in the midst of his campaign for souls in Berea. No little success has already crowned his efforts. The exact number of converts to date we are unable to give; but there have been many. Dr. Williams' afternoon Bible Readings have not been appreciated as they should; though the attendance and interest has increased much the last few days. We know of no place where more help can be gotten than at these afternoon sessions. The morning chapel addresses have been inspiring and exceedingly helpful to the young people.

PRESIDENT CALFEE'S WORK A SUCCESS

The many friends of President and Mrs. Calfee of the Normal and Collegiate Institute of Asheville, N. C., will be interested to learn that a Teachers' Summer School is being planned in connection with their institution for the coming summer; with gratifying prospects of success.

The Asheville papers are emphatic in their hearty commendation of the successful work done by President Calfee. Berea friends rejoice in the expected success of Professor and Mrs. Calfee.

BEREANS TAKE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

Twenty Bereans took the Civil Service examination in typewriting, stenography and clerical work last Saturday, in the Vocational Chapel, as scheduled by the Government authorities. The majority of the candidates were Berea College students.

The examination was conducted by Mr. F. L. Earhart, Secretary of the Sixth Civil Service district, which includes Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

It is thought, unofficially that most of the aspiring young people will qualify in their respective lines and become valuable adjuncts to Uncle Sam's skilled army.

GIFTS FOR MEN SERVING IN ENGLAND MAY GO DUTY FREE

Packages containing dutiable gifts sent to members of the Expeditionary Forces temporarily serving in England will be delivered free of duty, provided the contents are bona fide gifts, the quantity is not beyond the personal requirements of the addressee, and the parcels are addressed for delivery to the regimental address of the recipient.

Born Tailoring
and
Wartime Economy

It's poor economy to buy "cheap" clothes — because "cheap" clothes are cheap in quality.

And it is extravagant to pay high prices for clothes of good quality, when—

Born-tailored Clothes offer the best of materials and workmanship at sensibly moderate prices.

(Resident Born Dealer)

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Berea, Ky. Berea - Kentucky

A GREAT MEETING FOR THE CHILDREN

Led by Dr. Williams

Dr. Williams will lead a meeting for all children of the town on next Friday afternoon at 3:40 o'clock in the Main Chapel room. All parents are urged to have their children attend this gathering. Dr. Williams has had an unusual acquaintance with children and he has a message for them which will do them good for life. Give your child every advantage. Every child in town should be present. Remember the day and hour. Friday at 3:40 o'clock.

GRADED SCHOOL ITEMS

E. F. Diney, Principal

Thanks to Mrs. Rumold for her generous donation of jelly for the school lunch.

The Domestic Science class is turning out some fine samples of their work in the kitchen.

Knitting, crocheting, and tatting are getting to be general among the girls of all the grades.

First, second, and third grades are turning out some beautiful booklets.

The School Board, at its regular meeting Saturday, March 9th, unanimously re-elected E. F. Diney for next year.

The new flag raising will take place Friday, March 15, at 1:30 p.m. at the Public School building; appropriate exercises in the school auditorium. The public is cordially invited to attend these exercises.

PUBLIC SALE

As administrator of the estate of W. A. Todd, deceased, I will offer for sale in the village of Paint Lick, on Saturday, March 23, 1918, at 2:00 p.m., the following described property: 1 International 10-20 Oil Tractor and Plows; 1 Turning Plow; 1 Disc Harrow; 1 "A" Harrow; 1 Corn Sheller; 1 Mowing Machine; 1 Tobacco Plow; 1 Double Shovel Plow; 1 Cultivator; 1 Laying-off Plow; 1 Scoop and Tile Spade; 1 Doubletree; 2 Singletrees; 1 Lot Harness; 1 Brood Mare; 1 New Top Buggy; 1 Buena Vista Saddle, and Bridle. Terms made known on day of sale.

G. B. Todd, Administrator, (Ad-37) Paint Lick, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE!

W. T. B. Williams & Sons, Plaintiffs vs. Defendants

Under and by virtue of a judgment an order of sale entered in the above styled cause by the Madison Circuit Court at its February Term 1918, the undersigned will on April 1, 1918, same being county Court Day, in front of the Court House Door in Richmond, Kentucky, at the hour of 11 A. M., expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, the following described property, to make the sum of \$164.55, being the debt interest and cost ordered to be made. Said property is described as follows:

A certain lot or parcel of land in the City of Berea, Ky., and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the West side of Boone Street, corner to Charles Burdette, thence north with Boone Street 63½ feet to a stake corner to the Smith property, thence west with Smith's line to a stake in Sally A. Davis' line, thence south with her line 63 feet to a corner to C. H. Burdette, thence with his line 147 feet to the beginning.

TERMS. Said property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser being required to execute bond payable to the commissioner bearing interest at the rate of six per cent from day of sale until paid, with lien retained on land to secure the same.

R. B. Terrill, Master Commissioner (Ad-39) Madison Circuit Court

SUGAR SUPPLY ASSURED FOR MANUFACTURERS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

Manufacturers of essential food products have been advised by the Food Administration that they will be able to obtain their full necessary requirements of sugar for manufacturing purposes during the coming year.

This applies particularly to packers of fruit, condensed milk, such vegetables for the preservation of which sugar may be necessary, as well as to the housewives, for usage in preserving purposes. As soon as the car shortage is relieved, according to the Food Administration statement, supplies of sugar will be available for these purposes. Shipments from Cuba are steadily increasing.

All canners have been advised to hold for war purposes such quantities of canned corn, peas, tomatoes, string beans, and salmon as they may have on hand. Such quantities as are not wanted will be released within a few days after receipt of reports showing stocks on hand, which must be submitted to the Food Administration before March 15.

We are Authorized by the Treasury Department

To remind our friends who are required to make Income Tax returns that we are at your services to help you make out your returns properly. These returns are DUE BEFORE APRIL 1. It will be to your advantage to attend to this at once.

BEREA NATIONAL BANK

Annual Band Concert

and

"Mother O' Mine"

By

RUPERT JULIAN and RUTH CLIFFORD

In Moving Pictures

We all know the Band Concert is one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the year. This year it will be given in connection with the most beautiful photo-drama ever filmed, "Mother O' Mine."

College Chapel

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918

Admission 10c and 15c

7:30 P. M.

SALE FOR BERE A GRADED SCHOOL TAX

I, or some one, for me, will on Monday, April 1, 1918, being county court day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in front of the court house in Richmond, Ky., sell the following property to satisfy the tax due the Berea Graded School of Berea, Ky., for 1917:

L. A. Watkins, Collector.

F. L. Droughon, 1 lot.....	5.83
Durham & Alcorn, 1 lot.....	2.03
Mary French, 1 lot.....	1.69
Fertin & Knuckles, 1 lot.....	1.69
Mrs. Lena Holcombe, 1 lot.....	3.75
W. S. Johnson, 1 lot.....	7.56
R. M. Moore, 1 lot.....	3.75
J. B. Pitts, 1 lot.....	8.36
T. V. Ritter, 1 lot.....	3.44
Mrs. E. M. Spence, 1 lot.....	5.14
W. J. Simpson, 1 lot.....	5.55
J. L. Williams, 1 lot.....	6.88
J. W. Baker, 1 lot.....	3.42
Lou Bohon, 1 lot.....	3.00
Hardin Golden, 1 lot.....	7.57
ad.-39	

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BERE A, KY.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cars or More!
Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Casings.
Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Phone 368 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

New Spring Models in Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses are now on display at very reasonable prices.

B. E. BELUE COMPANY

Richmond

Kentucky

Satisfied Customers

The man who lets us make his clothing once is sure to come back to us the next time he needs anything in our line.

Our long experience in cutting and fitting enables us to turn out every job absolutely correct in every detail.

We know how to build clothes on correct lines so as to insure perfect fit and hold their shape.

The season's latest patterns are now here. Make your selection early and get the choice of the lot.

Seale's Tailoring Shop

Short Street Phone 145; residence 41

\$100 in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00

Six Months60

Three Months35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

JOHN F. DOOLEY WRITES TO HIS AUNT, MRS. J. B. RICHARDSON

By permission of the recipient of this letter we publish extracts from it which portray another phase of army life.

Supply Co. 6th Inf. (Chickamauga Park, Ga.) Chattanooga, Tenn., February 9, 1918.

Dear Aunt:—

Your consoling and appreciated letter was received, and you can't imagine how it cheered me up.

You will be surprised to know that I am in "Dixie Land" and am liking it just fine. We are quartered in Chickamauga Park in the vicinity where the great battle of Chickamauga took place. There are many fine monuments erected in honor of our fathers who fell here. I have taken a number of snaps and will send you prints of them as soon as I get them finished.

Missionary Ridge is a fine place which I visited this afternoon. I guess there is a large number of students in Berea this winter. I met Dr. McAllister last fall in Louisville when he told me there were more students there than ever before at that time. I feel greatly indebted to Berea College, for the education I acquired during the short time I was there. It has helped me get the position as Company Clerk, which is better than I had before, though I do not get the drilling, but I am finding plenty of work in the office which has reduced my weight from 197 pounds to 189 in the three weeks I have been here. I was made 1st class private a few days ago which means \$8.00 more to my monthly salary.

There are a number of Regular Army men here, but they have not got a single thing on the National Army men; they can't drill any better, they are ashamed to compete with us in shooting. The greater part of the Camp Taylor men qualified for marksmen and will soon get to shoot for records. One of the boys who has been at the range remarked: if ever a fellow thought of home, mother and feather beds real seriously it was when he went to bed the first night at the range—they go out and stay for a week in tents. Though this would be a "small skintion" for him if the war continues long.

I am subscribing for The Citizen in order that I may know what is going on in the beautiful little city of Berea.

Near beer and temperance drinks coming within designation of malt liquor are included in the President's proclamation limiting brewers of beer to 70 per cent of the amounts of grain and other food materials that were used last year.

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the state of Kentucky, at the close of business on March 4, 1918.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts (notes held in bank)	\$232,725.32
Overdrafts, unsecured	11.42
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917)	40,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds	14,150.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,800.00
Value of banking house	3,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	100.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	14,700.00
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	51,075.57
Checks on other banks in the same city as reporting bank	2,325.49
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S.	
Treasurer	1,250.00
Total	\$361,137.80

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	34,500.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses, interest, taxes paid	1,697.54
Circulating notes outstanding	24,400.00
Individual deposits subject to check	164,320.26
Dividends unpaid	102.00
Other time deposits	111,118.00
Total Contingent Liabilities	\$361,137.80

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:
I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1918.

W. B. Walden, Notary Public.

My commission expires Jan. 29, 1920.

Correct—Attest: J. W. Lambert, J. J. Brannaman, John W. Welch, Directors.

GREAT AMERICAN DRIVE FOR BOOKS

Two million books are needed for our soldiers and sailors. Our fighting men must have the vitalizing effects of good reading for their leisure hours. The library must accompany the men thru the war.

Thru the Library War Service of the American Library Association, thirty-seven Free Circulating Libraries have been provided for training-camps, and library service is being extended thru the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and K. of C. buildings, and thru chaplains to smaller camps, posts, forts, naval stations and vessels, and thru all these agencies to our soldiers and sailors overseas. The imperative need is for more books. Several hundred thousand have been supplied. Two million more should be supplied.

March 18-25 are the days, for this great book campaign. Every home in America will be visited, and every person who owns books will be asked to give. This is one of the best ways the American people can serve their fighting men. Give books you care for and enjoy, and find it a sacrifice to do without. Our men should have the best we can give.

Experience in the camps shows that our soldiers and sailors want books of great variety, but there are certain limitations. They want non-fiction as much as fiction. The following list of subjects is based on recommendations from camp librarians.

Fiction.—Adventure; Western stories; detective stories; love stories of the best sort; stories of business; historical novels.

Non-Fiction.—Travel and history of France, United States, England, etc.; mathematics; business; scientific and agriculture books (published since 1910); engineering, electricity, automobiles, etc.; poetry; biography, especially autobiography; French conversation books; war books; inspirational books on modern social and religious questions.

In Berea the campaign will be carried on by the Women's Clubs, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Christian Endeavor, the public school, and the churches. Some of the business men are also assisting the campaign. The books will be collected from the town and campus by people appointed for the work. Any who may wish to deliver their books themselves will please bring them to the College Library which is to be the center of collection and shipment.

NEW U. S. ARMY RIFLE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT OVER OTHER MODELS

The United States rifle, model of 1917, commonly called the modified Enfield, has now been tested in the service of the Army a sufficient time to warrant the assertion that it more than justifies the claims made for it, according to a statement authorized by the Secretary of War. The new rifle takes a 30-calibre cartridge, which has the advantage of the British Enfield of being rimless. It has been found that unless rim cartridges are fed through the magazine uniformly with the rim of the one immediately below, jams are likely to occur.

The model of 1917 has an over-all length of 46.3 inches; a total weight including oiler and thong case and bayonet of 10 pounds and 5 ounces. The breech mechanism is of the bolt type.

U. S. GUNS DRIVE OFF AIRPLANES

Enemy Machines Cross the American Line; One Driven Out of Control.

LONE SENTRY ROUTS FORTY

Pershing Man Attacks Enemy's Patrol Entering Trench—Kills the Leader and Wounds Others—Liquid Fire Attack Is Foiled.

With the American Army in France, March 11.—American antiaircraft guns drove off several enemy machines of the many which crossed the line. One enemy plane was driven down out of control behind the German line after an aerial battle which thrilled the men in the trenches.

Lone U. S. Sentry Route 40.

With the American Army in France, March 11.—A lone American sentry attacked an enemy's patrol of about 40 men, some of whom had stealthily entered an advanced American trench. He drove them off, killing the leader and wounding others.

The first reports of the encounter were that another raid had taken place, and all along the line details were being awaited eagerly. But investigation showed that one American started what there was of an offensive. The name of this man is mentioned in all reports of the affair and he has been congratulated heartily by his officers and comrades for his courage and level-headedness.

The sentry saw the patrol advancing and looked on as the Germans began to drop cautiously into the trench. He knew that an American patrol was out along the wire not far away and counted upon its help after he opened fire. There were four men in the American patrol. By the time five Germans had entered the trench the sentry thought he should delay no longer, especially as the under officer, who was leading the Germans, had approached within a few yards of him.

Didn't Wait to Challenge.

The sentry opened fire rapidly without challenging. The German leader fell at the first crack of the rifle. The others in the trench hurriedly sought protection, but were not quick enough.

for the sentry's bullets caught some of them.

As the American began firing a German some distance outside the wire shouted "Come out, come out." The Germans needed no second invitation. In fact those who were still in the wire already had started out. The small American patrol saw the enemy trailing back across "No Man's Land" under fire from the sentry and from Americans at a point farther along the line. The patrol joined in the fray and helped to speed the Germans on their way by hurling a large number of hand grenades, some of which probably took effect. Four rifles were found in the American lines.

Patrols, both American and German, are constantly seeking opportunity to inspect the opposing lines and the Germans on this occasion certainly did not wish to be discovered. They cut the American wire with the greatest caution, making no noise, but the sentry, who later drove them off, was watching their performance all the time.

Foil Liquid Fire Attack.

American troops in the sector northwest of Toul have been subjected for the first time to an attack with liquid fire. Enemy troops carrying flame projectors were just opening the attack when the American patrol which happened to be near by fired on them. The Germans fled precipitately, pursued by the Americans. They dropped four projectors, two of which were flaming. The Americans went into action so quickly that the enemy had no chance to light the other two. No damage was done by the flames.

The projectors lay in "No Man's Land" for three days. Early Thursday morning they were brought in by an American patrol. All had been punctured by shots from the American trenches.

Late in the evening the projectors were taken to headquarters. They were strapped to the backs of the men who brought them from "No Man's Land," and moving pictures were taken. They are of a type long familiar on the western front.

The period during which rye flour may be used as a wheat flour substitute in Victory bread has been extended to March 31, as in some sections of the country other substitutes are not yet available.

The campaign to raise a second \$100,000,000 has been announced by the American Red Cross for the week beginning May 6. To date nearly \$90,000,000 has been appropriated for war relief work.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

FARMERS BORROW OVER \$50,000,000 FROM FARM LOAN BANKS

During the month of January, \$11,787,517 were paid out to farmers of the United States by the Federal land banks on long-time first-mortgage loans, according to a statement by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

On February 1 the total amount of money paid out to farmers since the establishment of the Federal land banks was \$50,782,432, covering 24,020 loans closed. The total amount of loans applied for up to February 1 was \$260,556,981, representing 112,146 applications.

EACH BATTLE PLANE NEEDS—EXTRA EQUIPMENT AND STAFF OF SKILLED MEN

After three years of warfare the total number of airplanes able to take the air at any one time on either side of the western front has not been over 2,500. Each plane in the air requires a force of 46 men, two replacement planes on the ground, and one training plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with an extra engine for each plane.

The life of a plane is not more than two months, and the engine must be overhauled after each 75 hours. Now that American battle planes are going over seas, the great problem is to secure the thousands of skilled mechanics, engine men, motor repair men, wood and metal workers to keep the planes in perfect condition. This engineering and mechanical force at the airdromes, the flying fields, and repair depots, both here and behind the lines in France, is a vital industrial link in the chain to air supremacy.

SIGNAL CORPS SCHOOL FOR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OPENED AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

In the new school opened at Rochester, N. Y., to train photographers for the Signal Corps, the primary training will cover four weeks along highly specialized developments brought out in the war. At its close the successful graduates will be sent on for a month's advanced training, after which they will be organized into units and sent overseas.

Men with the highest grades will be given still further training for commissions as photographic intelligence officers, first at a school and then in actual flights at the flying fields.

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS (Continued from Page Eight)

good sign of spring. Most all the people are ready for it. — There is a good deal of corn spoiling in the cribs in this part of Clark County. — Most of the farmers have their tobacco beds sown ready for another big crop. — Success to The Citizen and the many readers.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, March 10. — Julia and Willie Joe Howell are enjoying a few weeks visit with their cousins, Mary and Geneva Vaughn and Verna Sparks. — Henry Harrie and wife attended the sale of Mrs. Ann Elkins near Irvine the 6th. — There will be preaching at Corinth the 16th and 17th. — J. W. Anderson filled his appointment at Liberty Saturday and Sunday, this being his first trip since November. — Mrs. Robert Harris has returned home from Winchester where she has been having some dental work done. — Pete Palmer will have a sale the 19th, after which he will move back to Quicksand. — The little infant of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Palmer is quite ill. — Julia Hill, the wife of Tommie Hill, died March 4th, after a long illness. — Prof. James Botner, of Owsley County, has just closed a very successful singing school at the Fork school house. — Dr. V. R. Combs and family have moved to Iron Mound. — Joe Vaughn, W. F. Fielder, Johnie Thomas, Russell Thomas and Sam Sparks shipped their tobacco crops to Lexington last week. — W. C. Moores bought of J. T. Vaughn six shoats for 15 cents per pound.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, March 11. — Mr. and Mrs. Will Palmer at Point Leavel are rejoicing over the arrival of Christine Hill on March 4. — Miss Lucilla Saunders of Graysville, Tenn., who has been the charming guest of Mrs. Jake White, returned to her home last Sunday. — Frank Conn, of Asheville, N. C., spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bobb Conn, in Lancaster. — Mrs. Bella Arnold Francis of Lancaster is visiting friends in the mountains. — Miss Brunette Arnold is teaching at West Point near Hyattsville. Most all the rural schools of this county are in session now. — Little Harvey Henderson has the mumps. — Mrs. W. C. Haley and Forest Dowden of Berea spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, who is quite ill. — Charles Graves, Richard Lackey and John Tatum of Point Leavel motored to Lexington Saturday. — The Misses Kate Wells, Willie Mae Calico and Mary Day of Manse spent the week end at Ford visiting Miss Wells' parents. — Mrs. O. M. Barr of Hackley is spending several days with her sister, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, on White Lick. — Mrs. Sam Schooler and daughters, of Hyattsville, and Mrs. B. C. Wearren of Marksburg motored to Danville Friday to spend the day with Mr. and Mrs. Creed Simpson. — Mike Jennings and family motored thru from Villa Grove, Ill., last week and have moved into the house on W. C. Wynn's farm on White Lick recently vacated by John Pennington who has moved near Manse. — Virgil Gastineau of Hyattsville sold a cow for \$95 last week. — A telegram came Sunday morning from Hattiesburg, Miss., saying that Si Foley, who is in camp there, is not expected to live. He had measles and they settled on his lungs.

DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

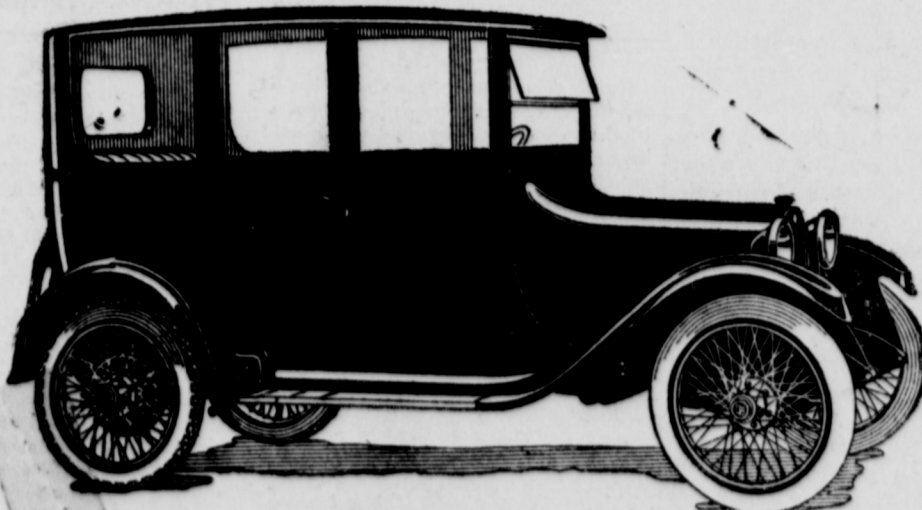
Always public-spirited, American women are more active, now, than ever in the history of the nation.

The convertible sedan is proving a boon and a blessing in speeding war work in all sorts of weather.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The tire mileage is unusually high.

Sedan or Coupe, \$1350; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, \$1050;
Touring Car, Roadster or Commercial Car, \$885;
(All prices f.o.b. Detroit.)



BEREA MOTOR CAR CO.

Cornelius Bldg.

Berea, Ky.

You Can Go To School This Spring If You Think You can

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

DANGER

Warning To Farmers and Business Men

Saturday afternoon, March 16, at 1:30 in Berea College Vocational Chapel there will be one of the most important meetings of the year for Farmers and Business Men.

This section is facing one of the most dangerous periods since 1492. Come, Farmers and Business Men, and help to solve the problem before us. Government men will be here to relate facts to us concerning our business.

Men and women are urged to show their patriotic interest by being present Saturday, March 16, at 1:30.

AN IMPORTANT WAR DUTY OF THE SOUTH FOR 1918

If the South neglects this year to provide her own food and feed, she is likely to suffer serious privation, and she will put a burden upon the nation which may prolong the war and even imperil our victory.

I am aware that these are strong words, but they are none too strong. I am not expressing an alarmist personal opinion. I am seeing thru the eyes of 48 agricultural colleges and county agents in nearly every agricultural county. I have recently crossed the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I have studied the reports gathered by the Department's 18,000 representatives and as many more employees of the Agricultural Colleges. I have considered the conclusions of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which has reports from all the world.

The plain, hard truth is that with 40 million people withdrawn from productive industries and engaged in the business of destruction, it is not humanly possible for production on the whole to exceed normal demand. The question is whether production can equal necessitous demand.

England, France, and Italy must be sustained or their population cannot stand the strain. They have been on scanty rations for more than three years. The chief cause of Russia's collapse was hunger. Soldiers cannot fight when their

wives and children are starving.

Secretary McAdoo has given warning that transportation maybe lacking in 1918 to haul food and feed to states and communities that do not provide for themselves. Many cattle have been sacrificed in the drought region of the Northwest and the Southwest during the last few months because railroad cars could not be obtained as needed. Military movements must have first consideration, and military movements will be greater in 1918 than in 1917. The prime question is not what products will bring the highest prices, but what products will insure food for his family and feed for his live stock, and the answer is: a vegetable garden, a milk cow, a brood sow, a poultry flock, ample corn, oats, peanuts, etc., and then as much cotton or tobacco as he can cultivate well.

It is the highest demand of patriotism—it is the first requirement of living—that in 1918 every State, every county, every neighborhood, every farmer, be as nearly self-sustaining as possible.

For the South to plunge on cotton or tobacco or any other speculative crop and to depend upon the corn belt for bread and meat will be for the South to engage in a gamble which may cause privation to its people and disaster to the nation. For any man now to determine his business operations from the standpoint of profit alone, without regard to the nation's needs is for him willfully to profligate in the blood of his fellows who are fighting in France for the preservation of the republic. No man can be excused for not taking his share of the responsibility.

My whole life has been spent in the South. I know the Southern farmer. He will do his duty as he sees it. I am appealing to every man in the South to make known these facts—to consider it his business to make them known—and I shall have no doubt of the results. If they are not made known in a way to impress the crisis that confronts us, there may be hunger in this bounteous land, or hunger overseas in Europe where it will spell ruin for all that is worth while in America.

CLARENCE OUSLEY
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

Co-Operation, Not Competition Must Govern Business in Future

By GEORGE W. PERKINS, Business and Financial Expert



America is face to face with the necessity of revolutionizing her attitude toward business. The events of our first war year have demonstrated that we are as unprepared for peace as we were unprepared for war.

And unless we learn the lesson that this year's events ought to have taught us, industrially and economically, the United States is in for a very severe trial not only during but after the close of the war.

The new principle of business that our unpreparedness has taught us is that co-operation and not competition is the life of trade. On our acceptance of that principle depends not only the industrial welfare of this country in the future, but the social status of our people as well.

When war was declared this country was saddled with the incubus of the lack of vision of our so-called political leaders of the last twenty years. Politicians had decreed that ruthless competition should rule industry.

We have had all the evils that flow from unrestricted competition—costly trade wars between economic units that were fighting for the same market; adulteration of product and bad trade practices, rebating, secret agreements, price cutting, low wages, child labor and all their attendant evils.

Have we profited by our mistakes?

Have we awakened to the necessities of the future?

Are we ready to prepare with all possible speed for the new economic conditions that face us?

Are we ready to accept the new principle, viz., that co-operation is henceforth to be the life of trade and that ruthless competition is no longer the life of trade?

The problem, brought fully before us in the events of the past year, is the most important and also the most fascinating of any that this country has ever solved. It calls for the most supremely unselfish and patriotic effort that the people of our land are capable of giving.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patent \$10.80@11.15, hard patent \$11.15@11.25, rye flour, Northwestern blended \$11.50@11.75.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$32.75@34, No. 2, \$32.50@33.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$32.50@33, No. 2 \$31@32, No. 1 clover \$30@31.
Corn—Quotations are: White ear 75c@1.35, yellow ear 75c@1.35, mixed ear 75c@1.30.
Oats—No. 2 white 97@98c, standard white 96½@97c, No. 3 white 96@96½c, No. 2 mixed 94@95c, No. 3 mixed 93@94c.
Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 50c, centralized creamery extras 47½c, firsts 45c.
Eggs—Prime firsts 32c, firsts 32c, ordinary firsts 31c, seconds 30c.
Live Poultry—Sale of fowls and pullets is authorized by authority of Food Administrator Hoover from February 11 to May 1. Broilers, under 2 lbs,

30c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 30c; Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$10@13; butcher steers, extra \$10.50@11.50, good to choice \$9.50@10.50, common to fair \$7@9; heifers, extra \$10.50@11.50, good to choice \$9.50@10.50, common to fair \$7@9; cows, extra \$9@10, good to choice \$8.50@9, common to fair \$6.75@8, canners \$6@6.75, stockers and feeders \$7@10.50.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$18.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$18.25, medium and mixed \$18.25, stags \$10@13, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@16.25, light shippers \$13@18.25.
Sheep—Extra \$11.50@12, good to choice \$10.50@11.50, common to fair \$6.50@10.

Enlistments in the Regular Army since April 1, 1917, have been more than 379,000.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM Expenses for Boys	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
	Expenses for Girls		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.2	7.2
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.6	9.6
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 12	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Proper Food.

There is no end to the discussion of the influence of dietetics on the health. In that discussion we find much said about calories, proteins, and food values generally. In the meantime the people seem to be eating what they want, mindless of calories or proteins. The scientific facts concerning food have no more effect upon people than on the woman in the Chicago settlement, who refused some healthful savdust and straw, saying she would eat what "she'd rather." It is almost impossible to hold people down to scientific dietetics. Take calories, for instance, the ruling element in food, but which sometimes are not as loudly called for as at other times and by other appetites, but no one thinks of calories. One takes the food that suits his palate, without any reference to the chemistry of it. But the food problem that does not include the habit problem is not to be commended. Good habits and good food go together. A person of bad habits wants bad food. A person of good life wants his air pure, his talk pure, his food pure. As a man thinketh in his stomach so is he, also.—Ohio State Journal.

All in the Point of View.

A young lawyer in Florida was running for office, says Everybody's Magazine, and undertook to cultivate the acquaintance of all the country people for miles round—with the idea of getting votes. One evening he stopped his horse in front of a little cabin and inquired of the old man at the door whether he might spend the night at his home. "Sure, partner," said the old man. "Stop and light." The lawyer followed him into the cabin. There was only one room, and in a corner of it was stretched a bearskin, the trophy of a hunt, and the only bed of the hunter. A pumpkin served as a pillow. In answer to the lawyer's inquiring look, the host pointed to the bearskin and said with great magnanimity: "Stranger, I tell ye what we'll do—ye take the punkin and the b'ar-skin, and I'll rough it."

Some Women Have That Knack.
He—"Where does your wife carry her street car fare?" His Neighbor—"In the other woman's purse. Honest, though, you'd think she wanted to pay it."

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

Nation Has Responded Nobly But Still Greater Sacrifices Must Be Made

By CORA RIGBY

Liberty and democracy! These have been the underlying words, the basic principles, of the loans which the men, women and children of the country have been asked to make to the United States government.

The magnificent response to the appeal has been due not only to the fact that the loans were the safest investment in the world but rather because, in this form, the people could show their faith, could participate in the war which is to end the slaughter of innocent noncombatants and the ruthless destruction of homes and villages and the laying waste of fruitful lands.

The government of the United States will go on asking its people to give its pennies, its dollars, its thousands and its millions until the war is won, confident that every patriot will sacrifice in every other direction that he may have a share in helping this great cause in these trying days.

The people have no cause to blush for what they have done in the first nine months of the war. The government has every reason for gratitude. The big thing which flares instantly into view when the financial effort of 1917 is reviewed are the two Liberty loans, oversubscribed, not only willingly but joyously, and with the utmost enthusiasm.

Splendid as have been the sacrifices and responses of the American people, they have yet to make greater sacrifices and to increase their generosity. The wealthy must pay heavier taxes and lend more money to the government, and the wage earner and small salaried man must manage to give his proportion. The necessity for economy by everyone is making itself felt slowly but surely. Everyone must not only give up something that he really wants, but he must make that sacrifice count for the government's efficiency in winning the war.

To Do Everything Possible to Help Win the War Is Object of Railroads

By R. H. AISHTON, President Chicago & North Western Railroad

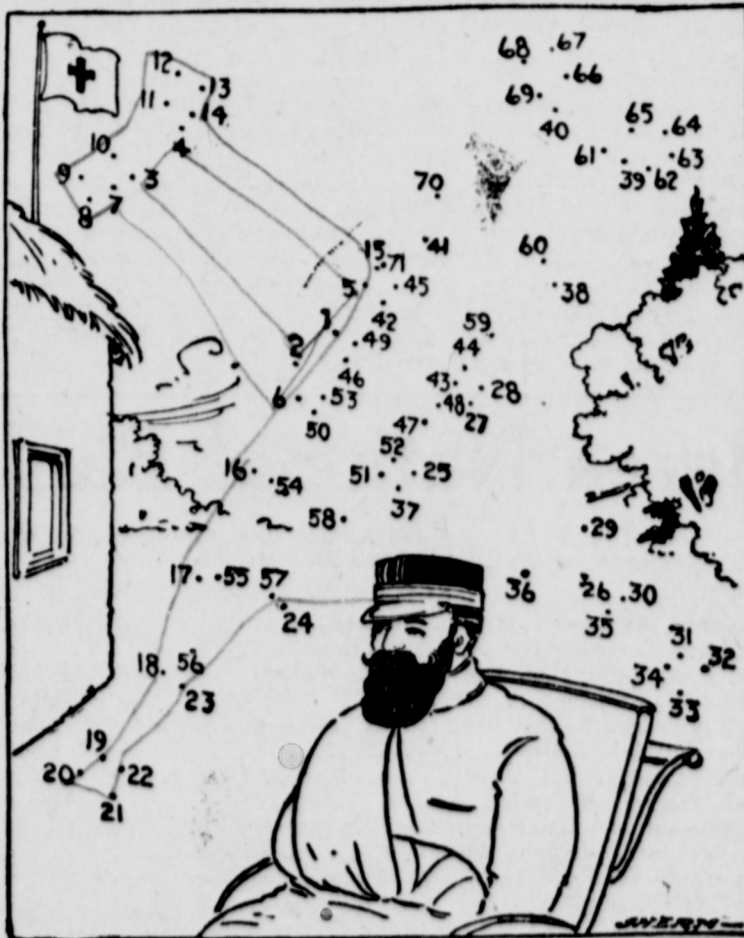
To do everything possible to help win the war has been the object of the railroads since the war began and will be their object until the war is won. Everything else must be subordinated to that object. That is why the railroads of this country have eliminated all individual interests and competitive rivalries and have been operated as parts of a single system under the railroads' war board.

With no increase in their facilities, the railroads have transported an enormous volume of government business, including troop movements, in addition to the heaviest commercial freight and passenger traffic ever known. With the continued patriotic co-operation of the public, the railroads will keep on doing what is most necessary to win the war.

They have not broken down and will not break down under the enormous burden imposed on them by war conditions.

They look to the future with confidence and hope in view of the assurances contained in the president's proclamation assuming on behalf of the federal government their control and direction, and will continue to render the best service of which they are capable under the new order of things.

SHERM'S DOTS



THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—They found out at the hospital that my leg was not broken and I was greatly relieved. The next morning after my arrival I wanted to go down to the pier and see the boys, but I found I couldn't walk very well. Outside of the hospital was a French soldier in a wheel chair. He had the funniest whiskers I ever saw. But I am never going to laugh at a Frenchman's whiskers. He turned out to be a dandy fellow, and when he learned that I wanted to go to the pier he loaned me his SAMMY.

To complete the picture, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then from dot 2 to dot 3, and so on.

(Copyright, 1917, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Woes of the Rich.

"It must be nice to have a lady's maid." "Yes, but it's annoying the days the cook doesn't come and you have to cook for the lady's maid," said the other lady with a sigh.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not Heard, but Seen.

Doctor—"Pardon me, madam, but my time is not my own. You have given me all your symptoms in sufficient detail and now perhaps you will kindly let me see—" Husband—"Mathilda, he doesn't want to hear your tongue any more; he wants to look at it."

Time is Your Fortune---Don't Waste it!

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 12.—First Quarter, March 24, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Lesson Text, Mark 6:32-44—Memory Verse, Mark 6:50—Golden Text, Matt. 20:28—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

After they laid away the body of John the Baptist, and had told Jesus all that they had done and taught, our Lord said that they should come away from the crowd and rest awhile, for so many were coming and going they had no leisure even to eat (vs. 30-32). To those who long for rest he says, "I know thy works," and he also says, "Come unto me and I will give you rest" (Rev. 2:2; Matt. 11:28). Contrast those who some day will have such a glorious rest and those who will never rest day nor night (Rev. 14:11, 13). It may be his will for some that they continue at work until absent from the body or caught up to meet him in the air.

The two parts of today's lesson, feeding the multitudes and tending in the night storm, simply and wonderfully set forth our present occupation as his followers, and present conditions till he come. The feeding of the five thousand is the only miracle recorded in each of the four gospels, the night storm is found in all but Luke. When the multitudes saw them departing across the sea, they ran afoot and outwent them, and came together unto him. When he saw the multitudes he was moved with compassion for these shepherdless sheep and began to teach them many things (vs. 33, 34). It was nearly passover time and Jesus had gone up into a mountain with his disciples, but the multitudes followed him because they saw his miracles on them that were diseased; so he healed their sick as well as taught them (John 6:1-4; Matt. 14:14). In Luke 9:11 it is written that he spake unto them of the Kingdom of God and healed them that had need of healing. Always note the association of his healing with his teaching concerning the Kingdom (Matt. 4:23). As the day wore away, and the evening came, the disciples became a little concerned about the multitudes having nothing to eat, and so they asked the Lord to send them away into the villages to buy bread (vs. 35, 36). How great must have been their surprise when he said: "They need not depart, give ye them to eat" (vs. 37; Matt. 15:16).

Here we need to notice John 6:5-9, and the suggestion of Philip and Andrew; the one saying how each one might have a little if—and the other apologizing for speaking of a lad who had five barley loaves and two small fishes. The Lord's suggestion, or rather command, was simply an impossibility, as they saw it. How they failed in their knowledge of him, and seemed not to recognize in him the one who had fed all Israel for forty years with bread from heaven. Do we know him any better now? Commanding them to bring to him the boy's loaves and fishes, and make the multitudes sit down by hundreds and fifties upon the green grass, for there was much grass in the place, he took the loaves and fishes, and looking up to heaven, he gave thanks and blessed them, and gave them to the disciples, and through them to the multitude. They did all eat and were filled, and twelve baskets full of fragments of the loaves and fishes were gathered, for he had said, "Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost." Thus 5,000 men, besides women and children, were abundantly fed (vs. 41-44 and the other gospels).

Multitudes are perishing today for lack of the Bread of Life, the Living Bread from Heaven, and he is saying to all who have it, "Give ye them to eat." More than half of the people on earth have never yet had a taste of the Bread of Life, while those who have tasted and hungered for more are too often given stones instead of bread. He is saying, "Eat ye that which is good and let your soul delight itself in fatness." "Eat, O friends; drink, yea, drink abundantly, O beloved" (Isa. 55:2; Song of Solomon 5:1); but where are the disciples who are ready to receive the bread at his hands and pass it on to the hungry? He received from his Father all that he passed on to others, as he said, "I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me" (John 17:8; 12:49, 50). Only that which we receive from him is worth passing on, for all else is naught but the thoughts and opinions of men. His cry still is, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" There is no use saying "Here am I, send me" (Isa. 6:8) unless we are willing as his sent ones to carry only his message (Ex. 4:12; Jer. 1:7-9; Hag. 1:13).

He sent the multitudes away in peace, but constrained his disciples, who were evidently unwilling to leave him, to return by boat to the other side, to Bethsaida, while he departed into a mountain alone to pray (vs. 45, 46). The wind was against them, and evidently a strong wind, for they were tossed with the waves and were toiling hard at the oars, and this continued till near morning, the fourth watch, when he came to them, walking on the sea (vs. 47, 48). He saw it all, but did not come to them till the morning. How suggestive it all is of his true disciples now. He is at the right hand of the Father making intercession for us, and we are in the world's night commending with winds and waves.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

EVERY MAN AT HIS BEST!

Men and women as citizens are the product of four environments: The physical, the moral, the industrial and the political.

A physical incompetent by superior qualities of the unconquerable soul may lift himself out of the chains of disease and pain and make his fellows his debtors, but no man will deny me when I say that that which makes for physical incompetency is an enemy of the state.

A moral incompetent cannot be a good citizen.

An industrial incompetent cannot be a good citizen.

A political incompetent cannot be a good citizen.

I submit to you that the liquor institution is the supreme tangible foe of the state, because it is the supreme positive promoter of physical, moral, industrial and political incompetency.

Millions of citizens, men and women, immediately vital to the national and world program of this republic, cannot be at their best until the liquor institution is destroyed. Other and unborn millions are physically, morally, industrially and politically pre-judged by the eugenic taint of alcohol. And America needs every man at his best!—Daniel A. Poling.

BAD FOR THE WASHERWOMAN.

So acute has become the local shortage in washerwomen that it amounts to a "famine," says Robert Patton in the American Issue. It was not always so. In the halcyon days when Denver had saloons and the pay envelopes were being cashed in the thirst parlors, thousands of the wives of drinking men were compelled to take in washing to eke out a slender living for the little family. This condition suited the booze interests to a T. One of the wet newspapers in an exuberant outburst of philanthropy urged the saloonkeepers to send their "family wash" to the wives of their patrons and let the saloonists rake in the pay checks.

But all this is but a dream since this city went dry. Daddy is now spending his money for household supplies and wife has ceased to take in washing—hence the "famine." Verily prohibition has "hurt" the washerwoman as well as that of the undertaker and grave digger.

GERMANY UNDER PROHIBITION.

The German army was practically mobilized under prohibition, Miss Margaret Wintinger tells in the United Signal. Germany actually clambered over the wheels of the water wagon, she says, by reviving the law of the state of siege enacted in 1851. "For an unheard of six weeks even beer was under taboo in all German villages. And to these six weeks Germany owes her initial success in the war. But ere firmly seated she fell off the water wagon. In October the law of the State of Siege was lifted and there followed the wretched village orgies, and the atrocities in Belgium which have forever blackened Germany's escutcheon."

LUMBERJACKS OPPOSE SALOONS.

A good argument for prohibition is furnished by the action of Washington lumberjacks. About fifty of these men had been fighting fires in Idaho and Washington (both dry states) and refused to go into Montana to perform the same service because they feared that if they exposed themselves to the temptations of a wet state, they would lose all their earnings in the saloons. So they turned down an appeal for help at good wages and remained in dry territory.

Montana's statutory prohibition law, enacted November, 1916, goes into effect December 31, 1918. After that date the state won't be shunned by lumberjacks or by anybody except boozers.

ALCOHOL NEUTRALIZES FOOD.

Food is not only wasted in the manufacture of alcoholic drink, but the drink itself renders nugatory the nutritive value of much food that is eaten. Put a lump of sugar into alcohol. It hardens instead of dissolving as it does when placed in water. A half pound of beefsteak, chased by a highball does not furnish more than 60 per cent as much nourishment to the body as when it is eaten alone.

PROHIBITION BEST.

Out of an experience which has touched all classes and conditions of men, I am willing to state my belief that in this present crisis the United States would be better able to meet the high duties before it if prohibition were general and absolute.—Gov. Charles C. Whitman of New York.

REFUSE TO BE LIQUOR BOOSTERS.

Inquiry in January, 1917, directed to every publication in the United States, no matter what its character or frequency of issue, revealed that 8,367, or nearly one-third of all the publications in the country, declined to serve as a medium of drink solicitation, says the Encyclopedia of Temperance and Prohibition, published by the Board of Temperance of the M. E. church. At this writing many others might be added to the honor roll.

A Night in a Metropolis

By ALAN HINSDALE

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

In the great city of New York there is no night. There is darkness in spots; there is artificial illumination; but the great living current does not cease to flow.

One night I lay awake listening to a clock in a church tower strike the hours. There was also a confusion of sounds, the principal one being the passing of elevated trains some distance from me at intervals of a few minutes.

When the clock struck two I rose, dressed myself and went out on the street. The ongoing was the same as at noonday. In my wanderings I reached an embankment of the Hudson river that had been made into a park. Sitting on a bench I gave myself up to meditation. Years ago savages had looked down on the black stream as I was now doing. A time would come when not one of those who made up the stream of life behind me would be alive. And yet the human current would roll on. Where? Who knows? The day may come when the waves of an ocean may roll over Manhattan island as it rolled ages ago.

I was conscious of someone sitting at the other end of the bench on which I rested, and turning my head saw a woman. There was lamplight enough for me to tell that she was a girl, somewhere between seventeen and twenty years old. I did not like the close proximity with a woman at that hour and was about to arise and move on when she addressed me.

"Don't go," she said. "I haven't a friend in the world. I have come from the center of that city of sin and sorrow, of good and evil, to find rest from suffering. I find you here alone, and you fear me."

She bent her head down, concealed her face with her hands and moaned. There was no acting in what she did or said. Such grief as hers was not to be counterfeited. I asked her to tell me her troubles. She said that she was one of the many tributaries to the great human stream ever moving on the island. The flow of country girls to the city like the current it feeds never ceases, despite the countless wrecks. She had wandered all day looking for work and found none. She was tired and hungry and when night came she had no money with which to buy food or a place to sleep. She had come to the river far from the mad throng, where she could at least suffer alone.

"You mean," I said shuddering, "that you have come to the park embankment where you may find a bench to rest on?"

She made no other reply than moans and tears. I took money from my pocket and handed it to her. She refused it.

"It will avail nothing now," she said. "It would have availed nothing had it come sooner. When day comes I would have been doomed to go from store to store, from factory to factory, looking for work. I am not able to continue the dreadful tramp. Besides, I have reached a point where anything seems more merciful than that merciless flow of humanity."

With this she leaned back on the bench and was silent, motionless. It occurred to me that the most practical thing to do would be to go for one of the city's men appointed for such work. Rising I told her to remain where she was and I would return with someone who would take care of her during the night, and on the morrow I would interest myself on her behalf.

I left her and going a short distance found a policeman whom I told that I had found a despairing woman who needed the city's care.

"The town's full of 'em," he said. "I wouldn't advise you to get mixed up with one of them. You'll only get yourself in trouble."

"I'll lookout for that," I replied. "It's your duty as a policeman when I call upon you for aid in such a case to give it."

He reluctantly came with me. We had not far to go. I had kept my eye on the figure on the bench, and when we started for it I saw it plainly. But as we advanced it seemed less distinct instead of clearer.

"Where are you going?" asked the policeman.

"To that bench," pointing.

"I thought you were taking me to a woman."

"So I am, don't you see her leaning against the back of the bench?"

"There's no woman there."

I looked again. The policeman was right; the bench was vacant.

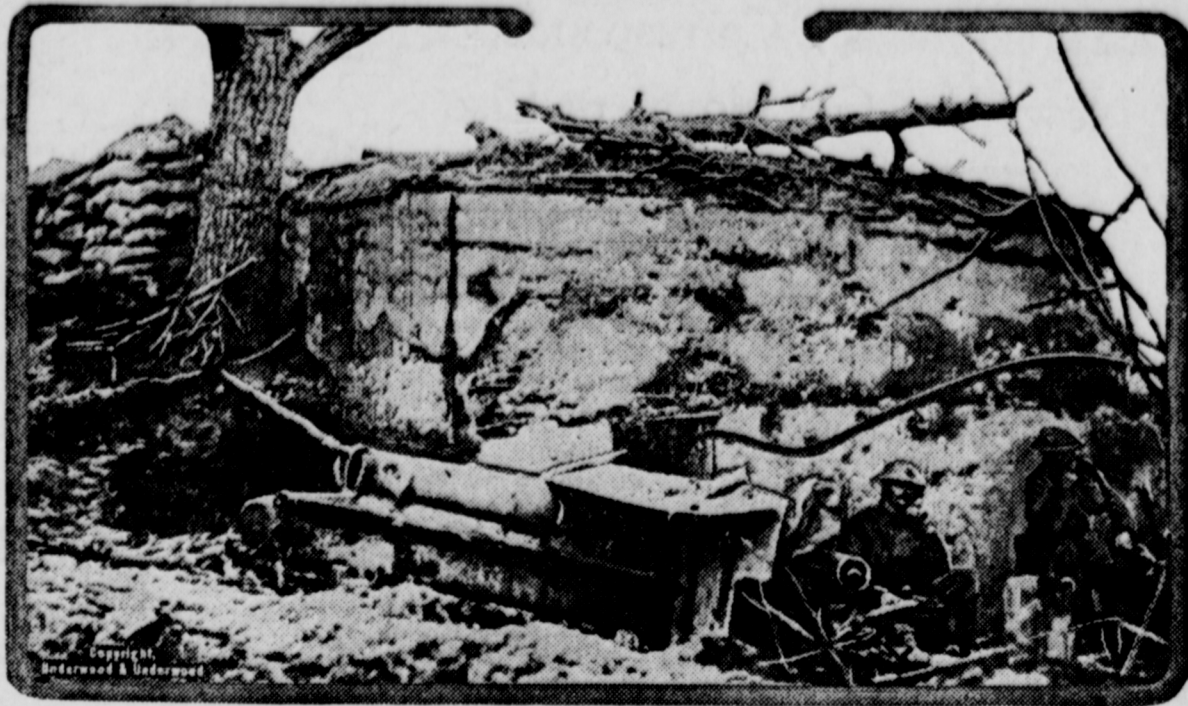
I was too astonished to reply. I stood staring at the point where I had left the girl.

"She's given you the slip," said the cop. "It's the old story. As soon as she saw you come for me, she lit out. You're not the first young innocent that has been fooled that way."

I had nothing to say, but I was not influenced by his words. I went to my room. Daylight was pouring in at the windows. Throwing myself on the bed I tried to snatch a little sleep, but failed.

All that day I tried to banish my experience of the night, but it would not be banished. On the elevated train in the afternoon I took up an evening paper. One of the first items that caught my eye was a statement that a young girl had drowned herself the night before, at the point where I had seen—what?

ONE OF THE GERMAN "PILL BOXES" ON THE WEST FRONT



The terrific British and French gunfire in Flanders has caused the Germans to abandon intricate trench structure for defense purposes, and they have now devised concrete and steel outposts defended with machine guns known as "pill boxes." They are proving less formidable than the trenches. One of them is here shown after its capture by the British.

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war. Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity

than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

NEW ZEALAND GOOD MARKET

Shoe Dealers Find Goods Marked "Latest American Styles" Attract Most Patronage.

American shoe manufacturers have it in their power to increase their sales in New Zealand in spite of the preferential tariff that operates against them, says a report issued by Uncle Sam's bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. American shoes are as well thought of there as in other parts of the world and the strongest bid for patronage that a retailer can make is to show in his windows shoes marked "Latest American Style."

The business obtainable in the New Zealand market is well worth cultivating, it is declared, for the merchants are a most dependable class of careful, conservative shoe dealers, and the people can afford to buy the highest-priced footwear. Of the \$2,000,000 worth of footwear imported in 1916, only about \$175,000 worth came from the United States. There is little question that American shoes could hold a more important place in the market, says the government report, if more sales energy were back of them. Other shoes are being sold for fully as high prices as would have to be charged for American shoes, grade for grade.

THE UNITED STATES FOOD

ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables, and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country.

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies calculated to hinder Canadian food conservation according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are of the same general character as those the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous salt and blueing famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to and pass on such stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life casually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation."

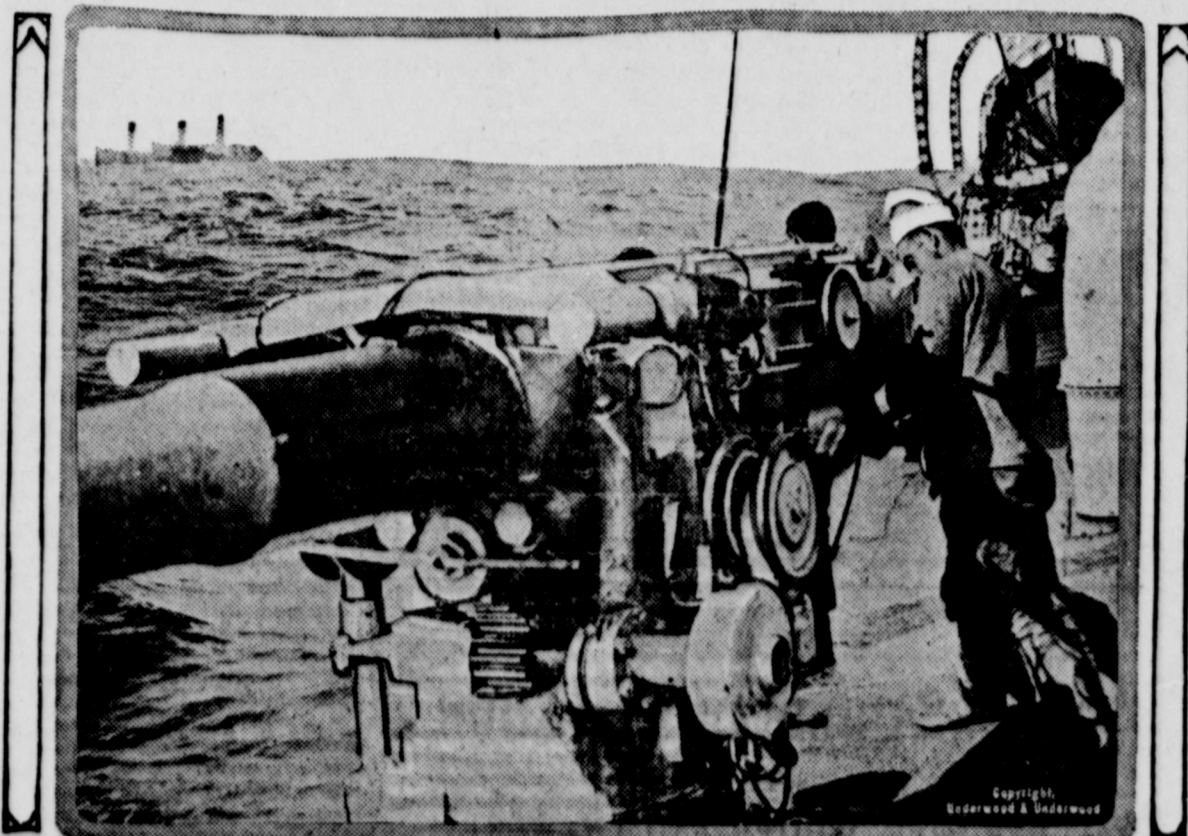
"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. Bit by bit they dissipate public trust, the great essential in the work of food control."

"It lies with every individual to forbear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vagrant and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to co-operate in work which is going to mean more to the majority of people yet realize."

Sausage From Cottonseed.

The United States is certainly the "land of cotton," declares an exchange. Nowhere else in the world is cotton grown in such abundance, and put to such a variety of uses. The fiber, of course, is made into cloth; the oil from the seeds is used as a cheap substitute for olive oil and as a basis for lard, and now the seeds themselves are being ground into flour and used for food purposes, says Popular Science Monthly. Gingersnaps and jumbles are made from it, and it is mixed with finely chopped meat and tied in sausage links. To make the cottonseed sausage, three pounds of sausage meat is mixed with one pound of cottonseed flour. This flour is said to contain as much nutrition as the meat which it takes the place of, and to effect a saving of 8 cents a pound on the sausage.

ON AN AMERICAN DESTROYER READY FOR THE SUBMARINES



A rather warm welcome awaits the U-boat that dares poke its periscope above the waves within range of this American gun. Our gun crew is shown on this American destroyer, in the British official photograph, training the gun "somewhere at sea."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Parrot

Parrot, March 11.—Some farmers are sowing oats and some are plowing for corn this fine weather. —We were sorry to hear of the death of Uncle Min Turner of Bond. —Born, on March 3, to Mr. and Mrs. John Seals, a girl, named Ida.—E. T. Cornett preached at Letter Box Saturday and Sunday. He also administered baptism to four candidates, Jesse Gabbard, Pearl Gabbard, Emma Price and Randa Johnson. —School closed at Black Lick the first of March.—Elisha Baker has measles.—Clark Cunagin went to Louisville last week to buy goods. —Vesta Callahan, one of Letter Box's best boys was called to Camp Taylor, Feb. 5th.—Luther Gabbard writes that his present location is at Chickamauga Park, Tenn.—A. B. Gabbard and wife visited their son at Bond the first of the week, and while there attended meeting that was being held there by Granville Jonson of Hamilton.—Eva Gabbard is attending school at McKee. —We have received news from an unknown source that three of Jackson County's young men have gone down while on their way to France. If it is true, they left many friends to mourn their loss. Their names are Cuttriss Burnam, John Edwards and Jeff Hillard.—We believe all the boys that are serving their country enjoy reading The Citizen, and hearing of friends at home.—And a letter from you would most surely find space in The Citizen, and be appreciated by all.—Uncle Dan Parker has moved to his place from Letter Box.—Charley Gabbard was called before the board to be examined last Friday, but was rejected.

Green Hall

Green Hall, March 11.—Our pleasant spring-like weather has changed to very cool, and it seems to us unpleasant.—Kenneth McCollum killed a snake, Friday, March 8th, the first one heard of in the neighborhood.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Hornsby, is improving very slowly.—Mrs. Sissy Venable had a clearing last Thursday. She had about a dozen helpers, and got a big day's work done.—Mrs. Nancy Margaret Williams' family have all recovered from measles.—Waldo McCollum returned to Ohio last Tuesday, where he expects to find employment. —Saturday and Sunday were regular church meeting days at Rock Springs church. There was a nice crowd out each day.—Mrs. E. E. McCollum expects to make a business trip to Lexington, the coming week.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, March 11.—A magnificent spectacle of the Aurora Borealis was witnessed by the people of this section on the night of March 7. Your correspondent has witnessed a number of splendid displays but with one exception (during the Civil War) never exceeded in splendor and magnitude the recent aurora not to be seen once in a lifetime in this latitude.—Elmer Odell of Columbus, O., who is engineer on the Big Four railroad, accompanied by his wife, visited friends and relatives in this section last week on their return from Florida where they had spent their vacation.—Mr. Hudson and Mr. Rix of Berea, visited at Blue Lick Sunday. A splendid and inspiring sermon on "The Second Coming of Christ" was delivered by Mr. Rix. He is a live and enthusiastic Christian gentleman and impresses his hearers with his earnest and zealous views.—Arch R. Flanery who teaches physical training in a Battle Creek high school visits the Camp Custer cantonment frequently to aid in the training of raw recruits. He will soon enter the service in this capacity. —Uncle "Boog" Kinnard was buried at the Johnson graveyard, March 7. The Rev. Mr. English, pastor of the Baptist church in Berea, conducted the obsequies, which were interrupted by a heavy downpour of rain.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, March 11.—J. S. Wilson had the misfortune of losing a good one year old mule.—Mr. Freeman of East Bernstadt is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Liza Creech, of this place. —Mrs. W. Botkin has the first young Rhode Island Red chicks in this vicinity. —This vicinity was shocked at hearing of the sudden death of Mrs. Annie Davis, of Livingston. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Asher of this place. We extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. —Leslie Bowlin has moved into C. C. Chrisman's property in Wallaceton.—The farmers are taking much interest in testing seed corn here. Good seed corn is very scarce here. —Dan Botkin, known as Big Dan, has returned from Bagdad, Ky., where he has been working for T. R. Brown in the dairy business, and is now farming for himself on the farm of Lon Stowe of this place.

Kingston

Kingston, March 11.—There was some little excitement last Thursday night for a while for some folks when the Aurora Borealis, or northern lights played us a visit. The northern lights are seen almost every night in the northern states and is nothing unusual, but it is not often they are visible this far south.—Mrs. Orris Moore, Mr. and Mrs. B. Moore spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Kit Parks.—Acy Parks' baby is recovering from a very severe case of pneumonia.—Helen J. C. Powell and daughters, Miss Mollie and Mrs. Charles Cornelison, of Richmond, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Flanery last Thursday.—Earl Todd was a visitor in Kingston Sunday.—C. B. Moore's sale was well attended last Saturday and everything brought a good price. Mr. Moore sold his farm to a Mr. Brown of Whites Station.—E. B. Warford, who sold his farm recently, has purchased another of Mrs. Joe Bales on the Crooksville pike, containing about 140 acres.—Luther Hamilton, of Owsley County, delivered eighty-two head of hogs to his brothers, George and Arch, last week.—Miss Leona Webb, who has been at home the past week, will return to Berea to school today.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, March 11.—Murt and Wash A. Johnson spent Sunday at W. A. Johnson's.—Della and Lillie Hatfield entertained several of the young people Saturday night. All report a good time.—"Aunt Sally" Johnson is very sick.—Mammie Richardson, of Hamilton, is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. D. Lewis.—Charlie Baker and John R. Nolley have gone to Benham to work.—Mrs. W. A. Johnson and daughter, Eva, spent Sunday with Mrs. John Johnson.

Coyle

Coyle, March 9.—Jimmie Simons has been working for J. M. Powell this week. —Everybody is trying to get through plowing while the weather is pretty; some are not thru gathering corn yet. —Mrs. Luther Witt has been visiting her parents for a few days, Mr. and Mrs. Millard Winkler.—Mr. and Mrs. James Powell are rejoicing over the arrival of a new grandson at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Todd, March 1st. They christened him Elmo Gene.—Roy Turpin spent from Friday until Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. Will Hendrick.—Willie Mundy attended the sale of C. B. Moore today.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, March 11.—Farmers have begun their spring work right, such as plowing, fencing, repairing old and constructing new buildings, and turning things around in general. —H. H. Harrison, our County Agent, and Mr. Caudle will give a demonstration in seed corn testing at the Vaughn Mill school house tonight. —R. W. and Carl Garrett have just received a new oil tractor or to put in operation on their splendid farm near this city. This is the first tractor ever brought to

this county for farm power purposes. —The sudden passing of Judge H. C. Kinnard came as very sad news, as Mr. Kinnard had been a very close friend to the writer, in time past, and of whose death we sadly deplore. —The marriages taking place in this vicinity recently are as follows: John Hiley, of Vaughn Mill, to Miss Alene Tomlinson, a former student of Berea College; Ernest Gravette to Miss Ruth Davis, also a former student at Berea; Frank Kennon, of Stanton, to Miss Angie Kennon, of Upper Hardwick's Creek. —The oil well drilled on G. W. Clark's farm on Hardwick's Creek two years ago by the lease holders, Oldendorf, Bauman and Clark, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., and pronounced a dry hole when they left it, is now a gusher and has overflowed with oil recently, and the operators expect to test it out in the near future.—The oil fever is running high at Stanton at present, since they have struck a 30 to 50 barrel producer on the Robt. Ewen farm near that city.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Seoville

Seoville, March 7.—P. M. Frye, our County Agent, L. F. Morgan, Agent for Perry County, Andy Creech, our County Superintendent, and Brother Watson, a Presbyterian minister, gave the farmers of this vicinity a lecture at the Buck Creek Graded School house Tuesday night. They advised them to be very careful in the selecting and testing of their seed corn, and to raise enough of all vegetables to do them one year, and a surplus would be helpful. —L. F. Morgan, Agent for Perry County, was the guest of Clayton Rowland Tuesday night. —Mrs. M. C. Strong, of Lexington, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Mainous, at this place. —Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Dooley spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kincaid. —Mrs. M. C. Strong and Miss Florence Mainous spent the week end on Sturgeon with relatives. —Charlie Peters, Walter Mainous and Everett Ross run their logs to market Tuesday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Disputanta

Disputanta, March 12.—Harvey Ramey, of Terre Haute, Ind., is here visiting home folks for a few days. —There was a working at Charley King's last week; several were there and did a good deal of work. —John Croucher, of Hamilton, O., has returned home; and went to Mt. Vernon Monday, to be examined for the war draft.—There was regular meeting at Macedonia last Saturday and Sunday, with Sheridan Overby as pastor.—Miss Ella Lake, of Harts passed through here Sunday, going to Johnetta to finish school for Mrs. Sam Robinson, who has been sick.

ESTILL COUNTY

Witt

Witt, March 11.—We are having some fine weather, and people are beginning to plow.—About 37 boys from this county left February 25, for Camp Taylor for army service. —Miss Ruth Winn has been visiting home folks a few days. —There has been preaching at the Thomas school house for the past two weeks. —Several of the ladies met at James Winn's Thursday afternoon and had prayer meeting.—Mrs. Viana Winkler and sister, Mary Spivey, of Ravenna, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Spivey.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, March 12.—Four good producing oil wells came in last week in the Big Sinking and Caves Fork country, this county. Some eight or ten new rigs arrived within the last few days and will be in operation in the next week.—Sgts. Joyce Hensley and Oscar Combe are visiting here at present on a furlough from Camp Shelby, Miss.—Miss Mary Ann Thomas of Pine Grove was in town the first of the week for a few days' shopping.—The Board of Supervisors are in session here this week, composed of W. C. Evans, T. H. Farley and James K. Coomer.—Monday was County Court Day, which brought in a very large crowd from the country and much business was transacted.—C. E. Tyree, County Attorney, made a business trip to Irvine, first of the week for a few days.—School is progressing nicely here and at St. Helens and Heidelberg, and with splendid attendance for this time of year.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, March 11.—Thursday, at one o'clock, to a large and enthusiastic audience of the Bethlehem school district, our County Agent, P. M. Frye, presented in an unusually clear and forceful manner, the new opportunities, duties and responsibilities placed upon us because of the war, food shortage,

bad seed corn, etc. "Our neighbor boys," said Frye, "are giving, —one an arm, one a leg, one an eye, for your family and for mine, and what are we giving? Individually we could do a little, but thru cooperation and organization, nation wide, we can can the Kaiser." Following this most impressive address of the year, our district divided into a (1) Farmers' Club for testing seed corn, co-operative buying, selling, etc. (2) A Woman's Club for home improvement. These clubs will meet at the Bethlehem school house on the 4th Saturday of each month at 1:00 o'clock. —Ghester Crank, a former Berea student who has spent the winter in Akron, O., came home Thursday. —Mrs. Elizabeth Whicker and daughter, Nora, of Green Hall, were Sturgeon visitors Tuesday. —Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, a man loved and honored most by those who know him best, has gone to Louisville for medical advice. —The Bethlehem school with J. B. Spence as teacher closed Friday. —Robt. N. Whicker, of Botner, was here Wednesday on business. —This community has plenty of Irish potatoes at \$1.25 per bushel. —If you haven't tested your seed corn now is the time. If it doesn't sprout, buy! —Mrs. Ida Hudson and Miss Elva Brewer have gone to spend a week at the home of ex-Judge Jno. F. Brewer, in Madison County. —Leslie and Clement Brewer and J. T. Wilson made a business trip to Idamay Thursday. —Hugh Mahaffey, a student of Berea College Academy, spent last week in this community gladdening the hearts of his many friends with that familiar smile. —Farmers desiring seed corn tested free of charge may deliver it to Charley Eversole and W. A. Adams of Booneville or to Edward Cook of Sturgeon. —J. B. Spence and sons, Bill, Sherman and Fred, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook attended church at Rocksprings Sunday. The congregation was large and attentive to the inspiring and edifying sermons preached by the Revs. G. W. Seale and Charles Burch.

Island City

Island City, March 11.—Mrs. Gentry is still confined to her bed, but does not claim to suffer much. —The little boy of Nathan Fields is slowly improving. —N. L. Gentry has returned to Fincastle after a week's stay with his sick mother.—Lee Blake purchased the farm of T. H. Hurst that was sold at the courthouse in Booneville for his debts, \$1,800, and is now moving to it. Hurst is going on the Allen Holcomb farm in Jackson County till fall. The report is he has rented. —The stove mill is in operation on the farm of R. Morris. —The oil men will probably soon begin work on the farm of H. D. Peters again. —P. M. Frye and others gave a very interesting talk at our Graded School house Thursday night on the subject of agriculture. The people seem to not understand the appear-

Enlist in the Great Industrial Army and Assist Our Government

This is not only a commercial but a patriotic proposition as well. Our Government is making strong demands on us to furnish spokes for army use. In order to make good our contracts with the Government we call upon our farmer friends to do their best to get their spoke timber to our factory.

The Standard Wheel Company is in need to-day of one and one-half million escort spokes, either oak or hickory, size 2 3/4 in. x 2 3/4 in. x 29 in. long, and five millions of other kinds of spokes. Don't be afraid you will glut the market. We want these spokes within the next six months. Our factory will remain at Berea so long as you furnish us the timber to operate on.

We Offer the Following Prices on Spokes

Delivered at Berea or on L. & N. R. R. between Jellico and Berea

SPLIT HICKORY SPOKES

Either Red or White Timber

Price per 1000 Pieces

1 1/2 x 2 1/4 — 15 inches long, Hickory only, . . .	\$ 7.00
2 3/4 x 3 — 16 inches long	35.00
2 3/4 x 3 1/4 — 16 inches long	40.00
3 1/2 x 3 1/4 — 16 inches long	50.00
2 x 2 1/4 — 28 inches long, second growth all White Timber	25.00
2 5/8 x 2 3/4 — 29 inches long Red or White Timber	60.00
1 1/2 x 2 — 28 inches long, 60 per cent AB, 40 per cent CD	12.00

Second Growth White & Chestnut Oak

2 5/8 x 2 3/4 — 29 inches long	60.00
2 3/4 x 3 — 16 inches long	35.00
2 3/4 x 3 1/4 — 16 inches long	40.00
3 1/2 x 3 1/4 — 16 inches long	50.00

All spokes must be free from defects, such as worm holes, wind shakes, knots, bird pecks and crooks, and split one-eighth full of size specified.

Standard Wheel Co.

INCORPORATED

Berea

Kentucky

ance of the sky Thursday night. — Mrs. Sarah Peters had a nice crowd at Sunday-school Sunday. Everybody likes Mrs. Peters as superintendent. — R. J. Bowman has returned from Hartwell, O., where he has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Della Norris, for a few days. — We hope Uncle Sam will not take all our boys away, but enough will be left to make provision for them that have gone to the front.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, March 10.—The Rev. J. H. Matherly preached an interesting sermon to-day at the Log Lick Christian Church. The church so far is without a regular pastor.—Born to the wife of Tack Willis, February 28, a little daughter. — Messrs. J. H. and J. W. Dawson and

families of Winchester visited Dr. A. T. Neal and wife last Sunday.—Acie Niblock and wife were blessed by the arrival of a fine boy in their home March 9th. — Dr. A. T. Neal had the misfortune of getting his arm fractured near the wrist about two weeks ago, but so far he is getting along very well. — Arthur Matherly and wife visited the latter's mother yesterday near Winchester. She has been very sick. — Saturday night while the people were at one of the picture shows in Winchester a taller building adjoining collapsed and fell on the play house killing fifteen people or more and injuring some fifty or more people during the high wind storm which prevailed at that time. — We can now hear the croaking of the frog which we think is a

(Continued on Page Five)

Swift & Company Publicity

At a recent hearing of the Federal Trade Commission there was introduced correspondence taken from the private files of Swift & Company, which showed that the Company had been considering for some time an educational advertising campaign.

The need for this publicity has been apparent to us for several years. The gross misrepresentation to which we have recently been subjected has convinced us that we should no longer delay in putting before the public the basic facts of our business, relying on the fair-mindedness of the American people.

The feeling against the American packer is based largely on the belief that the income and well-being of the producer and consumer are adversely affected by the packers' operations, resulting in unreasonably large profits.

Swift & Company's net profit is reasonable, and represents an insignificant factor in the cost of living.

For the fiscal year 1917 the total sales and net profit of Swift & Company were as follows:

Sales
\$875,000,000.

Profits
\$34,650,000.

This is equivalent to a \$3,465. profit on a business of \$87,500.



If Swift & Company had made no profit at all, the cattle raiser would have received only one-eighth of a cent per pound more for his cattle, or the consumer would have saved only one-quarter of a cent per pound on dressed beef.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

USE

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT'S

BRIGHTER, WHITER AND LIGHTER

Than Any Other Brand